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## U Thant in Lagos; Tight Rein Kept On Relief Inflow

LAGOS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant arrived here this afternoon for talks with federal leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, expected to center on relief to defeated Biafrans.

Mr. Thant, whose talks with the victorious Nigerian head of state were scheduled for tomorrow, refused to answer reporters' questions when he arrived from Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital, which was his last stop on a tour of ten African nations.

Mr. Thant was welcomed at the airport by Gen. Gowon, who escorted him to the general's residence in Lagos.

## Rogers Plans Nigeria Visit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers said today that he will visit Nigeria during his tour of African nations next month.

He said, however, that his visit would not include a first-hand look at conditions in eastern Nigeria, "an area of secessionist state of Biafra, since I don't think that it is desirable for those on the outside to get involved in that."

Mr. Rogers said the U.S. government was pleased with the attitude of the federal Nigerian government now that the civil war was over.

## Biafrans Try To Coax Men Out of Hiding

By William Borders

LAGOS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Biafran government is trying to coax men out of hiding in the eastern part of the country, according to a Biafran spokesman.

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## Nixon Plans Fight to Trim International Air Fares

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has outlined a new policy for international airline service, pledging to fight for lower fares for travelers and a larger share of world traffic for American carriers.

A draft document released by the Department of Transportation on Friday indicates that the United States will take a "critical look" at concessions granted to foreign airlines flying to the United States. It will seek full reciprocity concessions for American carriers flying abroad.

## Soviet Maps Shift Ground, Evidently to Deceive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—U.S. government topographers have discovered puzzling new shifts in Soviet maps that seem to indicate a policy of distortion for national security.

According to the specialists, Russian charts and atlases, once renowned for their standards of excellence, have been designed in the last few years to shift coastlines, towns, rivers and other map features at random by as much as 25 miles in a seeming attempt at deception.



WALKING AND WOUNDED—A South Vietnamese soldier carries a wounded comrade across a makeshift bridge after a clash with a Viet Cong force in the Mekong Delta in an area formerly occupied by American troops.

## 3 GIs Killed, 14 Hurt

## 11 Helicopters Lost in Week As Reds Strengthen Batteries

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Communist sharpshooters downed three low-flying observation helicopters to push the cost of U.S. aircraft losses last week past \$15 million, American spokesmen said today.

The bubble-nosed OH-6A helicopters went down Friday and yesterday, wounding five of the seven Americans aboard.

The losses brought to 11 the number of choppers destroyed last week as Communist gunners continued to bolster their anti-aircraft weapons system in South Vietnam. Total American casualties were three killed and 14 wounded.

## Moscow to Air Messages From American POWs

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The Moscow radio says it will broadcast messages from American prisoners in Vietnam to the United States tomorrow.

A broadcast said the messages had been tape-recorded by Hanoi radio and would be transmitted at 7 p.m.—1400 Greenwich Mean Time—in the Moscow radio English-language service for North America, in the 25, 31 and 41-meter short-wave bands. Friday night Moscow broadcast preview messages from American officers sending Christmas and New Year greetings to their families and assuring them of their good health.

## Israeli Jets Strike at Targets Near Cairo in Daytime Raids

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Israeli jets struck military targets near Cairo again today, the fourth such attack since Israel began penetrating the Egyptian interior earlier this month.

The main objectives in the latest assault were the Hukstep military installation 12 miles east of Cairo and a weapons and storage depot at Gabel Hof, 16 miles south of the capital.

Israeli officials said all sectors of the Suez Canal also were hit in daytime air raids, with the towns of Qantara West and Port Suez included among the targets. All planes were said to have returned safely.

air raids, similarly, have shown Egyptian air capability to be negligible. The point apparently being made by the Israeli strategists is that the war is a more serious matter than is presented by Egyptian spokesmen and the nation's pro-

## Scare at Cairo Airport

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Israeli fighter-bombers struck at two military camps in the vicinity of Cairo this afternoon, one of them less than a mile from the city's international airport. Passengers and employees rushed to shelters as anti-aircraft guns fired at two or three diving Israeli planes. Concussion waves from the guns rattled windows in the terminal.

Foreigners waiting at the airport for outgoing flights reported that the raid lasted about three minutes. The target, according to Cairo's military spokesman, was the Hukstep army camp in the desert about a mile east of the airport.

The Hukstep installations are clustered around the main Cairo-Port Suez railroad, which runs parallel to the desert highway a few miles farther south. Both the rail line and road have been subjected to recent air and ground assaults.

## One Plane Downed

Israeli jets attacked military camps on this major link between the capital and the canal on Friday, but ventured only within 40 miles of Cairo. One plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire and downed in the desert, the only Israeli loss reported in all the delta attacks. The pilot bailed out.

That same night a task force of Israeli commandos, presumably helicopter-borne, landed three miles closer to the capital to destroy communications and power pylons in this rear-echelon area.



HE SAID A MOUTHFUL—Michael James Brody Jr. repeats to newsmen his plans to give away his \$25 million inheritance. Sunday he and his bride flew to San Juan.

## After Wild Weekend of Promises

## Millionaire Leaves N.Y. Holding the Brag

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Jan. 18 (UPI)—A millionaire millionaire, Michael J. Brody Jr., beset by hundreds of people who hounded him all day for the money he had promised to give away to those in need, decided to get away from it all last night and took off in a chartered jet for San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Accompanied by his wife, two reporters and nine other persons, including the plane's crew, Mr. Brody checked into the Comodoro Beach Hotel this morning and left word with the management not to wake him until noon.

very poor, began queuing up in midtown, waiting in vain for Mr. Brody's arrival.

In shabby clothes, for the most part, they stood in the gray cold, outside an office building at Broadway and 51st Street, where Mr. Brody has an office. They refused to believe hand-printed signs on the glass door that the building would be closed until Monday.

## Moscow to Air Messages From American POWs

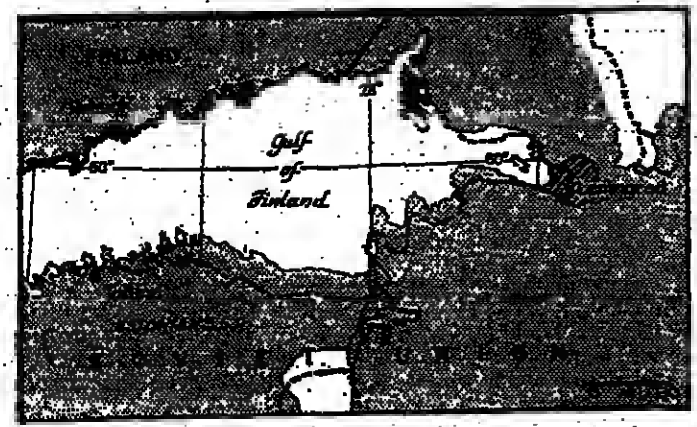
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## Agnew in Honolulu After Tour of Asia

HONOLULU, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew returned to the United States Friday night after an 11-nation tour assessing Asian views of the Nixon administration's foreign policies.

The Vice-President's plane landed at Hickam Air Force Base here after a non-stop flight from Auckland, New Zealand. He encountered anti-war demonstrators three times in his final 24 hours there.



Map shows deformed Soviet coastline (broken), as it appears on current official maps, compared with correct line (solid). Finnish coastline unchanged.

European section, had already been surveyed with a high degree of accuracy.

The Soviet authorities, reputed to be among the most security-minded in the world, have traditionally omitted sensitive defense information from their published general maps and have altogether prohibited the dissemination of detailed topographic sheets.



## Moscow Holds 3 Foreigners For Protests

### 2 Italians, Belgian In Demonstrations

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A young Belgian stopped the show today at the Operetta Theater performance of "My Fair Lady" with Moscow's second handcuff-and-leaflet demonstration in two days.

Two Italians handcuffed themselves to a stair railing in the Tsum department store yesterday and showered leaflets asking for the release of four Soviet political prisoners.

Their demonstration resembled one staged last October in another store by two Scandinavians.

At the end of the first act of "My Fair Lady," a bearded young man stood up in the top balcony as the lights went up and shouted "Svoboda Grigorienko." It was poor Russian for "freedom for Grigorienko." Former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorienko, ruled insane after his arrest last May, is one of the Soviet dissidents best known abroad.

The young man threw leaflets to the audience and spoke a few sentences in bad English that were hard to hear in the orchestra. The name of composer Dmitri Shostakovich was recognizable.

Scores of playgoers reached up for the leaflets as they floated down.

#### Balcony Bailing

A man in civilian clothes then grabbed the young man by his right arm. He threw more leaflets from his left pocket with his left arm. He then handcuffed himself to the balcony railing. However, he was let off by officials in about five minutes.

The leaflets identified the demonstrator as Viktor Van Brantegem of Ghent, supported by the Flemish Action Committee for Eastern Europe and the Union of Flemish Catholic University students.

The leaflet was addressed to Mr. Shostakovich. It referred to his public appeal last month for the liberation of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis from a Greek detention camp and asked him to support the liberation of "Soviets who fight for legality."

Nine Western correspondents reported yesterday's demonstration as "invited" to the store's "police room," some of them twice. One group of five, including this reporter, was held incommunicado for two hours and 45 minutes. Such treatment of foreign newsmen is unusual in Moscow.

The leaflets at that protest, printed in Russian on pink paper, appealed to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to release four dissidents: Gen. Grigorienko, writer Yuri Galanskov, religious writer Anatoly Levitin-Krasov, and poet Natalya Gorbunovskaya.

The leaflets identified the demonstrators as Teresa Marinuzzi and Valterio Tacchi, both of Rome. Miss Marinuzzi described herself as a secretary and Mr. Tacchi as a surveyor. Both are in their early 20s, and are members of a group called European Civilization Movement.

#### Letter to UN

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Members of Moscow's dissenting group of dissident intellectuals have written to the United Nations alleging that 62 Soviet dissidents were persecuted last year, sources close to the group said today.

A letter bearing seven signatures and mailed to the UN Human Rights Commission yesterday, also complained that the persecution was continuing, the sources said.

## Pentagon Denies News Censorship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A Defense Department official said Friday U.S. military newsmen working abroad operate under certain restrictions but he contended there is no policy of censorship or news "management."

John C. Brecker, who oversees the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service headquartered here, told newsmen that military newsmen "may be restrictive" under the restrictions.

Mr. Brecker said that Pentagon policy prohibits censorship but he said the policy may be unevenly applied through the military news system because individual commanders have a hand in running things.

## Beirut Jewish School Is Damaged by Bomb

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Police launched a search today for a gang who exploded a TNT charge against the wall of a Jewish school in Beirut.

Patients and nurses in a nearby hospital were cut by flying glass, but there were no serious injuries, medical sources said.

Hundreds of windows were shattered in six buildings at the end of the "Valley of the Jews" quarter, police said.



AID FOR NIGERIA—Red Cross-marked Land Rovers pass through Parliament Square in London en route to shipment to Nigeria as part of British relief supplies.

## 200 Visit Jan Palach's Grave On Anniversary of Suicide

PRAGUE, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Some 200 people made a pilgrimage today to the grave of Jan Palach, the 21-year-old student who set fire to himself and died a year ago in protest against political repression.

The 200 clustered at the graveside in Olany Cemetery comprised the biggest crowd to gather there in the three days Prague citizens have been marking the anniversary.

Visitors have been laying wreaths and candles there and today a large picture of Mr. Palach was tacked to a tree.

Police with walkie-talkies could be seen in the cemetery's administration office closely watching the crowd.

Mr. Palach set fire to himself on the afternoon of Jan. 16, 1969, on Wenceslas Square in the heart of Prague in protest against the political restrictions applied after the Warsaw Pact invasion of August, 1968.

He died in the hospital three days later and was given an unofficial hero's funeral, attended by thousands of people.

Apart from the individual visits to the grave, there appears to have been no real demonstration or protest action to mark the anniversary.

Some extra police have been seen in the city center and tough legislation against disturbances has been an extra deterrent to any demonstrations.

## Prague Condemns 'Trotskyite' Plot

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (NYT)—The Prague regime alleged yesterday that a "Trotskyite" plot uncovered last week was aimed at overthrowing the Communist system not only in Czechoslovakia but also "in other Socialist countries, in particular in the Soviet Union."

The charge was contained in an article that appeared simultaneously in the two principal Communist party organs, Rude Pravo of Prague and Pravda of Bratislava.

It said the conspirators were members of a "revolutionary socialist party," an underground group of students and young workers that had infiltrated institutes of higher learning and such labor organizations as the metal workers and printing-industry unions.

The youthful plotters, according to the party version, were advocates of an "anti-bureaucratic revolution" to establish a "completely free society." They wanted to abolish the army and police, the article said, and assign security tasks to armed units in factories.

Many students and other young people are known to have been detained in connection with the "Trotskyite" affair, but no statement has yet been made as to how many persons are in prison for questioning or under formal arrest.

Yesterday's article asserted that the ultra-leftist plotters had been instrumental in "strikes, acts of sabotage and fires, of which there was an unusually large number in 1968 and 1969."

The article added that many "functionaries of Trotskyite organizations in the West" had visited Czechoslovakia lately and participated in illegal student meetings there.

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## U Thant in Nigeria

(Continued from Page 1)

recruited mercenaries. "In this way these relief agencies helped to prolong the civil war and the sufferings which accompanied it," the commentary said.

"We are a nation of proud people. We are prepared to fraternize with those who sympathize with us and to disregard those who work against us."

"This is why we welcome assistance from those who stood by us in our hours of travail but will have nothing to do with those nations whose activities were against us..."

In London, Group Capt. Leonard Cheshire, turned back at Lagos airport in an attempt to fly supplies into Biafra, said tons of supplies were awaiting an airlift.

The World War II bomber ace said, "The Red Cross and their agencies are waiting with ships and aircraft in Nigeria. It's a pity we couldn't all be permitted to go into Biafra under Nigerian government auspices. Please God, it will be possible."

In Geneva, an International Red Cross Committee spokesman confirmed that a Danish Red Cross plane which had brought 11 tons of medical supplies from Copenhagen yesterday had returned tonight to Denmark still loaded with its original cargo, Reuters reported.

Time to Decide

Nigeria has accepted no foreign mercy flights since Biafran leaders surrendered last Monday. It said it had plenty of food on hand and needed time to decide just what was needed in the line of medicines, equipment and money.

Nigeria has dismissed foreign claims that thousands and perhaps millions of Biafran refugees are in imminent peril of death by starvation.

"The relief problem will be overcome this month and the situation almost normal within three months," Chief Anthony Enahor, federal commissioner for information and labor, told newsmen Friday.

"There is no immediate need for food to be flown in from abroad," he said. "We are now feeding 700,000 people a day with the aid of soldiers and about 1,100 relief workers."

All incoming aid is being funneled through Nigeria's own rehabilitation commission and field operations are commanded by the Nigerian Red Cross.

There are, however, foreign medical or relief teams in the interior and more are en route, with Nigeria's blessing, he said.

A report released in Lagos Friday said a team of Austrians was in charge of dispensing about 40 tons of food to refugees in Owerri, the Biafran stronghold that fell last weekend.

The report, issued by Nigeria's Red Cross, said Red Cross workers were now on the job in every part of Biafra except one, the region around the town of Nnewi.

It said the need of clinical facilities in the field was urgent, with two prefabricated field hospitals donated by the United Nations Children's Fund en route to Port Harcourt for use in Aba and Umuahia.

At Enugu, the West German government said it had joined with private aid groups to provide about \$8 million in food and medicines, plus the trucks to distribute them.

The Germans said they would charter ships to carry the goods and coordinate delivery with the Nigerian Red Cross.

Norway announced it was contributing \$150,000 to a special Biafra relief fund set up by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The United States has already given the UNICEF fund \$2 million of the \$10 million set aside for Biafra relief by President Nixon.

Canada announced Nigeria has accepted its offer of \$14.5 million cash toward relief activities and would deliver a decision soon on Canadian offers of medical supplies, trucks and personnel.

Four Newsmen Expelled

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Two of four British journalists deported from Nigeria arrived here last night and said they had been told there was an extreme shortage of medicines in the former secessionist areas.

Tony Clifton and John Bulmer, both of the Sunday Times, said they also had been told there was plenty of food at a refugee camp in Onitsha, but they had seen no evidence of this.

## Two More Typhoid Cases From Liner

900 Confined to Ship Off Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Two more people who were aboard the British liner Oronsay on a luxury cruise from Britain and were put ashore in Florida on Dec. 29 have now been confirmed as suffering from typhoid, it was revealed here today.

Dr. G. A. Mott, deputy medical officer of health for Vancouver, where the liner now is, said that one of them—a seaman—is now in a hospital in England and the other—a passenger—is in St. John's Hospital, Detroit.

He did not know their names. They were put ashore at Port Everglades, Fla., because they were ill, but before typhoid was discovered aboard the liner. The disease was discovered after they were in the hospital, Dr. Mott said.

This brings the total number of people confirmed or suspected to have the disease to 32.

Thirty are in hospitals in Vancouver, seven of them confirmed cases. There are two more in Los Angeles and four in San Francisco.

Meanwhile, health officials continued their search for a suspected typhoid carrier aboard the P and O (Peninsular and Oriental) liner, anchored in Vancouver harbor with 900 quarantined aboard.

Dr. David Thompson, regional director of medical services for the Department of National Health and Welfare, said the disease might have been spread by contaminated drinking water.

Dr. Thompson said after inspecting the ship that traces of human waste had been found in a water tank used by the crew and the flow of contaminated water through the ship could have been caused by faulty plumbing.

Lille Youth Burns Self to Death in Biafra Protest

LILLE, France, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A 17-year-old high-school student poured gasoline over himself and burned himself to death yesterday to protest the situation in Biafra, a school spokesman said.

The youth, whose name was withheld, was found between two buildings at a high school shortly before classes began.

Protest in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—About 500 members of the French Committee for Peace in Biafra yesterday quietly demonstrated near the Nigerian Embassy here. They sent a delegation inside the embassy to express their concern about the Biafran people.

Pickets for Healey

AACHEN, West Germany, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—About 200 Biafran demonstrators picketed the Spa Hall here last night where British Defense Secretary Denis Healey received the Carnival "order against deadly seriousness."

The demonstrators, mostly students, carried flaming torches and banners with such slogans as "War Merges Are Fungus People," and "Is Biafra Funny?"

March in Dublin

DUBLIN, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Some 150 demonstrators marched through Dublin's streets with placards and a crowd collected to protest British and federal Nigerian policies regarding relief for Biafra.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said they wanted the British government to allow the Royal Air Force to airlift aid to Biafra—without or without permission from Nigeria.

Fire Fatal to Truckers

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 18 (AP)—Fire swept through a service station-motel for truckers late last night with a death toll officials said could run as high as eight or nine.

Anniversary Rallies

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—About 6,500 students and youth workers staged two separate peace demonstrations today to mark the anniversary of last year's bloody clashes between police and students at Tokyo University.

Police said 35 were arrested during today's rallies.

After Wild Weekend of Promises

Millionaire Leaves N.Y. Holding the Brag

(Continued from Page 1)

showed up in Times Square with a guitar. He gave away no money, though he signed what some call "autographs" and others thought were IOUs.

At one point, while he walked through the midtown area he shouted to some people who demanded money: "If you don't leave me alone, I'll kill myself and you'll all die. I need seven days and then I'll save the world."

As the crowd collected and he strummed on his guitar, a policeman asked him if he had a permit for a parade. He said he did not. At the suggestion of the police he took a taxi back to his father's apartment.

Mr. Brody, on the run, found his pockets empty of cash Friday. A newsmen who went to dinner with the Brodys and a friend Friday night at a Manhattan hotel found him empty of cash.

Another newsmen, given a \$1,000 check by Mr. Brody Friday, reported that the bank on which it was drawn politely but firmly refused to honor the check "at this time."

The chairman of the board of Seafarers National Bank and Trust Company, J. Henry Neale, said "There's not enough money in the account."

## U.S. Charges VC Executed 2 Prisoners

### Captain and Sergeant Were Captured in '66

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (AP)—U.S. command said yesterday the Viet Cong had hauled American captives from one place to another, placed them in a cage and then shot them dead.

The prisoners were identified as Capt. David R. Devers and Master Sgt. John H. O'Neill whose names were not disclosed. A statement by the command said their capture took place in 1966 but it was until Dec. 24 that U.S. Marines found their bodies in a shallow grave in a coastal area of Thien Province.

The announcement said had been executed in front of a village church north of Hue. Capt. Devers and Sgt. O'Neill were U.S. advisers attached to South Vietnamese First Air Division.

Report Delayed

The command delayed the announcement until the two were identified through declassified records and relatives were notified. "Reports from residents in the area stated the Viet Cong put U.S. prisoners on display in the villages before executing them," the statement said. "They were captured after an action in 1966, and later shot to death by their Viet Cong captors."

The bodies of three South Vietnamese soldiers, apparently executed, were also found in the area. An American spokesman said the first American prisoner executed by the Viet Cong, said there had been reports others, but he did not know names.

Spent 49 Days as a Captive

Capt. Devers's former wife, Terry Cannon, said in a letter to the Army, notified her that the captain had been "executed on the spot" of Sept. 30, 1966, 49 days after his capture.

Capt. Cannon said that the captain "was taken to another American, presumably O'Neill, in front of the village and executed until Christmas, 1969," she said. "The villagers were afraid of shot themselves."

The bodies were found in a U.S. Marine civic team, information supplied by the agency.

Treated Properly

As far as is known, the American prisoners are being treated properly, even though most of them are believed to be in solitary confinement.

The prisoners reportedly are fed properly and allowed to exercise outside their cells. They are permitted to receive Red Cross food parcels and write censored letters home.

Their mail privileges were suspended for some months during China's tumultuous cultural revolution, but are now in effect again.

If the Warsaw talks improve American-Chinese relations, one hope is that the Chinese might release at least some of the prisoners.

The World's Most Risky Race

6-Day Cycle Tour of Vietnam

NHA TRANG, South Vietnam, Jan. 18 (NYT)—With army helicopters circling overhead for protection, 73 riders set off this morning on what must qualify as the world's most hazardous sports event—a six-day bicycle race through half the length of South Vietnam.

Wearing racing shirts and shorts, the racers pedaled off at the drop of a checkered flag from a decorated square in this coastal resort 190 miles north of Saigon.

The race is being staged by the government to illustrate its claim that it exercises virtually complete control over the countryside and that highway security is greater now than it has been in years.

The event is a modified revival of the old tour-of-Vietnam bicycle race, once the most popular item on the Vietnamese sporting calendar, which was suspended 14 years ago because of the war.

Into the Delta

This year's truncated route will take the riders south 500 miles from the central coastal plain through the mountainous central highlands, through the ITC Corrie, where an estimated 60,000 enemy troops are thought to be operating.

We're Athletes

The contestants are all competitive racers and most of them are for the cycling team of South Vietnamese armed forces.

The favorite to win the six-year-old Nguyen Van Thieu trophy is a 25-year-old rider who is a corporal in the Vietnamese Rangers, said the Viet Cong would not interfere with the race.

"It's a sporting event and we know the people want to watch it," he said. "We have nothing to do with politics."

Grandparents Bewamed

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP)—The paternal grandparents of Mr. Brody, who live on a \$200-a-month steelworker's pension, said yesterday they're not going to ask for any of the money their grandson says he's giving away.

Michael Brody, a 75-year-old retired millhand, and his wife, Cecelia, who live in a small apartment in the Bronx, said they really don't understand why their grandson left the world he would give away \$25 million he inherited from his other grandfather, John F. Jelka.

"I just have to worry about this," Mrs. Brody, 75, said. "It's not like him. Something is wrong with him."

Nickel Workers Strike

NORFOLK, New Caledonia, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Workers at St. Le Nickel's smelting plant have begun a strike Friday following a breakdown of wage talks.

## WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	25	Cloudy
ANKARA	25	Clear
ANTWERP	25	Clear
BARCELONA	25	Clear
BELGRADE	25	Clear
BELMONT	25	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	25	Clear
BUDAPEST	25	Clear
CALCUTTA	25	Clear
CASABLANCA	25	Clear
COPENHAGEN	25	Clear
COSTA MESA	25	Clear
DUBLIN	25	Clear
EDINBURGH	25	Clear
FLORENCE	25	Clear
GENEVA	25	Clear
HELSINKI	25	Clear
HOUSTON	25	Clear
LAS PALMAS	25	Clear
LISBON	25	Clear
LONDON	25	Clear
MADRID	25	Clear
MILAN	25	Clear
MONTREAL	25	Clear
NEW YORK	25	Clear
PARIS	25	Clear
ROME	25	Clear
SAN FRANCISCO	25	Clear
SEATTLE	25	Clear
SINGAPORE	25	Clear
TOKYO	25	Clear
WASHINGTON	25	Clear
ZURICH	25	Clear

Paradise in the Sun

# ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers. Fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette... a miraculous climate the year round! Let us tell you about it... Junta do Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.



## Served on Panel

White House Oil Advisers  
Said to Have Links With Firms

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—As five of the 11 members of the House panel that recommended continued oil drilling in Alaska's Beaufort Sea, Chairman Carl Albert have been dependent upon the oil industry for their partial support, a study by the Los Angeles Times has shown.

Lee A. DuBridge, President of the science adviser who advised the panel, said that all were men of unquestioned integrity. Most experts on oil drilling are necessarily close to the oil industry, he said.

But Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said that the panel need not have been weighted with industry-linked members. He called for a new study of channel drilling by a "totally independent" group like the American Academy of Sciences.

The five are: John C. Calhoun, panel chairman; Ross A. McClintock; Carl H. Sevitt; Hamilton M. Johnson; and Murray P. Hawkins Jr.

No Connection Found

The other six panel members include four engineers-scientists, an oceanographer and a university vice-chancellor. No specific connections with Union Oil or its partners were found among them.

Mr. Calhoun, the panel chairman, said that he found "evidence of impartiality" in the study, but his objectivity might have been affected because the four oil lease partners, or their tax-exempt foundations, gave more than \$40,000 since 1965 to Texas A. & M. University, where he is vice-president for programs and dean of geosciences.

Mr. Calhoun said that he and other panelists had devoted considerable time and energy to serve the public interest and maintain an objective point of view.

Mr. McClintock, a reporter that his firm, the Finer Corp., had no business with Union Oil at the time he served on the panel. He said, however, that his company had had contacts with Union Oil both before and after his service.

"I gave the best advice I knew," he said. "I have been involved in the Beaufort Sea Channel since 1963 and I've drilled more core (exploratory) holes than anybody else."

"I work for anybody, anytime, anywhere. I'm a drilling contractor."

Heavy Investment

Mr. McClintock said that he had been "unbiased" in considering the future of channel oil drilling but his company's investment in that area is apparently substantial.

Mr. Sevitt, a Western Geophysical Co. vice-president, said that his firm had contracts with Union Oil. "I'm not involved in operations," he added.

He said that he had revealed to a White House aide that "I was quite certain Western Geophysical was going to be and may be working for one of more of the lease partners—Union, Gulf, Mobil and Texaco."

Asked if he had foreseen a conflict of interest, Mr. Sevitt replied: "I felt it would not be, but I also felt it was my duty to disclose the situation." No objections were raised by the White House, he said.

An administration spokesman said that Mr. Sevitt had been chosen for the panel because he had directed classified projects for the Defense Department, was "a first-class geophysicist" and knew a lot about the oil business "without being an industry sympathizer."

Benefit From Grants

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the geology department of Tulane University, and Mr. Hawkins, who heads the petroleum engineering department of Louisiana State University, head science departments that have benefited from grants from the lease partners.

Tulane University received \$104,198 in a four-year period from Gulf Oil through two Gulf foundations.

Mr. Johnson said that these gifts to the university "made no difference" in his thinking about Beaufort Sea drilling. "We stayed pretty far apart from fundraising," he said.

Mr. Hawkins's university, according to university and foundation reports, has received \$35,594 over the years—mainly for petroleum engineering scholarships and scientific research—from the Union, Gulf and Mobil oil foundations and Texaco, Inc. Other oil companies have made additional contributions.

As to his work on the White House panel, Mr. Hawkins said: "I think I can assure you I saw them."

© Los Angeles Times

new Chicago Building  
Will Be 3d Tallest

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The new Old Co. (Indiana) will erect Chicago's tallest building, a 45-story skyscraper, to replace the old headquarters of the company and its Chicago-based subsidiaries.

A new conference this week, Mayor Richard J. Daley's office, announced that the new building would be 1,138 feet high, or 35 feet taller than the 1,103-foot John Hancock Center, which is under construction here. Its cost would be \$100 million.

The new building will be the Empire State Building in New York City, 1,471 feet tall, and the twin towers, under construction, of the World Trade Center, 1,360 feet tall.

idney Is Troubling  
Heart Transplant

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 18 (AP)—Surgeons at University of Michigan Hospital said yesterday that a second new heart transplant was being performed on a patient who had a first heart transplant last week.

The heart is doing well and his lungs are all right, a hospital spokesman said. "However, Mr. [redacted] developed kidney failure last week as his (first transplanted) heart began to fail."

most of the whales ran full tilt back onto the beach. The patrolmen noticed that in one case, where the whale did not immediately rush towards the beach, the boat had turned back towards shore before releasing him. In the other cases, the whale, terrified at being pulled backwards, was headed towards shore when released and took off in that direction at full speed.

The episode was blamed on the recent cold weather and the intense loyalty of a herd of whales for an old bull. Apparently the bull, either in search of warmer water or because he was ill, ran on the beach at Fort Pierce. The herd following him did likewise until a two-mile stretch was littered with whales from 15 to 30 feet long and weighing about 1,500 pounds.

Boats were rushed to the scene, ropes were tied around the whales' tails, and one by one, about 30 were hauled off the beach and a quarter mile out to sea.

However, as soon as released,



WORD FROM THE WISE—An elderly woman takes part in an anti-war demonstration in front of an Oakland, Calif., induction center. She was one of a group of 50 persons, several of whom—including her—were arrested for blocking entry into the center. They said they represented to particular organization. The lady is holding up a sign asking: "If it was wrong to get in (to Vietnam), how can it be right to stay in?"

Congress Braces to Battle  
Nixon on Labor-HEW Bill

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Congress begins its second session tomorrow all set for a confrontation with President Nixon on the \$19.7 billion Labor-HEW appropriations bill, which could produce a major issue for the congressional elections in November.

The Senate's first order of business will be to take up and undoubtedly send to the President a Health, Education and Welfare budget, \$12.8 billion above his request, and which he has threatened to veto as inflationary.

Congress may not override the veto. To Democrats, the important political consideration is to get a record vote on the veto for future campaign use. They see it as a chance to portray the Republicans as indifferent to the needs of the poor, the sick, the aged and the schoolchildren.

President Nixon's strategists believe a highly visible effort to check inflation will be more gratefully received by the voters.

Congressional leaders have issued statements staking out political positions on the bill as though the veto message was already before them.

In the House, which would act first on a veto, Speaker John W. McCormack said the veto threat "confused views on this nation's real needs."

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan called the congressional increase "inflationary and political."

Asked if the ability of a Republican president to "carry out a responsible fiscal program and resist the budget-busting pressures" of a Democratic Congress in an election year.

The education lobby, which succeeded in adding nearly \$1 billion in school aid to the bill as it moved through the legislative process last year, plans a major drive to try to override the veto. This requires a two-thirds vote in each house.

At another point, he said: "If we are going to have success [in the veto], it's most important that the Soviet Union realize they can't have success just by talking and unilaterally disarming the United States while they're going forward at an accelerated pace."

Head of Panther Unit Admits  
He Killed Alleged Turncoat

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 18 (AP)—The head of the Black Panther chapter here has pleaded guilty to shooting a fellow Black Panther who, the police said, was tortured and killed as a turncoat.

The defendant, Warren Kimbro, 35, is charged with shooting Alvin K. [redacted] in the back of the head after the victim was taken to a deserted section of nearby Middlefield. Kimbro pleaded guilty Friday to a charge of second-degree murder.

Kimbro is the second of three men charged with having driven a black car to Middlefield and killing him to plead guilty. The first, George [redacted], 33, pleaded guilty last week to a charge of first-degree murder.

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Laird Warns  
On Buildup of  
Soviet MissilesSays U.S. Shouldn't  
Disarm Unilaterally

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said yesterday that success in the nuclear arms control talks would be impossible if the United States acted to disarm unilaterally while the Soviet Union is going ahead with its missile power.

Mr. Laird made it clear that he will not be a party to any unilateral disarmament, saying, "I believe the United States must keep its defense up."

The secretary spoke in a televised interview on KNBC in Los Angeles, taped two days ago.

Mr. Laird indicated that the Russians soon will have 300 of the big SS-9 rockets in their arsenal. He had said earlier that the Soviet deployment and construction of the SS-9 was a weapon considered a direct threat to destroy U.S. land-based Minuteman missiles in surprise attack—had moved ahead at a faster rate than he had forecast to Congress last year, and that the knock-out threat to the Minuteman may be critical earlier than 1974, since "we find they are closer to 300 than estimates that I gave."

Last summer, Mr. Laird told Congress that 230 SS-9s were either built or under construction. There are now indications that the number has gone beyond 270.

55% Destruction

Mr. Laird has warned that the Russians could mount a capability to destroy 95 percent of the 1,000 Minuteman missiles in their underground silos when 420 of the SS-9s are built.

Mr. Laird also told his Los Angeles interviewers that the Russians had gone "much beyond the estimates I gave" to Congress on the smaller but still important SS-11 missile, roughly comparable to the Minuteman. His estimate last year totaled around 670 SS-11s.

The fast pace of the Russian missile buildup prompted the Nixon administration to move to ward expansion of the controversial Safeguard antimissile defense in the new budget.

Asked how a Safeguard expansion would affect the impending nuclear arms control negotiations in Vienna, Mr. Laird said:

"It's most important for us not to take unilateral action... to go forward and disarm the United States in the strategic area when the Soviet Union is putting forward at such a rapid rate."

At another point, he said: "If we are going to have success [in the veto], it's most important that the Soviet Union realize they can't have success just by talking and unilaterally disarming the United States while they're going forward at an accelerated pace."

Head of Panther Unit Admits  
He Killed Alleged Turncoat

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A FIRST—The Rt. Rev. John Burgess (left), first Negro to head an Episcopal diocese in the United States, gives wine to the Rev. Harvey H. Guthrie Jr. at an installation ceremony for Bishop Burgess Saturday morning in Boston. He succeeds Bishop Anson Phelps Stokes as the head of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Shriver Takes a Long Lease  
On His Ex-Maryland Estate

By Marie Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver has taken a "long-term" lease on a Maryland estate that he occupied from 1961 until he went to Paris nearly two years ago.

Whether this means the former director of the Peace Corps is planning to return to the United States, as rumored, to actively enter Maryland politics remained an unanswered question.

However, a New York spokesman for the ambassador said he will take possession of the estate "in the early spring." Another source said the negotiated lease calls for possession in early March.

The New York spokesman, who handled negotiations for the lease, added that he expects Mr. Shriver to give up his ambassadorial post in May at the end of his "two-year tour" in Paris.

Have to Ask Him?

Asked if the ambassador is planning to seek the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Maryland this year, the spokesman said: "You'd have to ask him about that. I am sure he won't answer as long as he's in this job."

Mr. Shriver has refused to comment on reports of his plans, labeling such reports as "newspaper speculation."

The New York spokesman, who did not wish to be named, was asked about rumors that Mr. Shriver had not paid taxes or voted in Maryland when he lived there. He said he "was very happy to put an end" to those stories.

"He has paid all those Maryland taxes—including income taxes—for the nearly ten years he lived in Maryland," the spokesman declared emphatically.

He added that both the ambassador and Mrs. Shriver had "voted in Maryland. Both cast absentee ballots last year but they refused to count them on a technicality. I think the ballots arrived a day late."

Since giving up the estate, Mr. Shriver has rented an apartment in Silver Springs as his legal residence in Maryland.

Columbia U. Unit  
Votes to Prohibit  
Secret Research

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Columbia University Senate has adopted regulations that would prevent the university from participating in classified research projects for either the government or private industry.

The senate, composed of 78 faculty members and administrative officials and 23 students, is the policy-making body on the Columbia campus. Its meetings are presided over by Dr. Andrew W. Corrie, president of the university.

The only university body that can overrule the senate is the 24-member board of trustees, but spokesmen for the university said Friday that they did not regard such an action as likely.

Under the regulations, faculty members will no longer be able to take on classified research projects in which Columbia would be directly or indirectly involved.

Italy Gets U.S. Warship

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Italian Navy took possession of the destroyer USS Prichett yesterday in ceremonies at the San Diego naval station. The world war two ship was sold for \$150,000.

Ex-Prison Official  
Fined for Brutality

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18 (AP)—Jim Bruton, 56, of Perryville, former superintendent at Tucker Prison Farm, pleaded no contest Friday to a charge of alleged brutality to inmates.

U.S. District Court Judge J. Smith Hester fined Bruton \$1,000 and gave him a one-year suspended sentence. The judge said he regretted the punishment was not more severe but said he was suspending the sentence because Bruton's "chances of living a year (in prison) would be slim."

The charge alleged that Bruton caused two inmates to be subjected to electrical shocks from a device known as the "hucker telephone," a hand-cranked telephone that allegedly was connected to tender parts of an inmate's body and cranked to send electrical charges through his body.

Wing Crack  
Grounds U.S.  
C-5A FleetEight of Ten Planes  
Cleared to Fly Again

MARIETTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP)—Eight of the ten C-5A supertransport planes ordered grounded because of a wing crack in one of the aircraft have been cleared to fly again, a spokesman for the Lockheed-Georgia Co. said today.

The Air Force reported Friday that the crack was discovered while the plane was undergoing wing reinforcement at the company's Marietta plant.

The Air Force said the crack was eight to ten inches long and was in the same area where a similar weakness had been discovered in a static or simulated ground load test. It was the first of its kind to be found on an operating C-5A plane.

The transport, the third in its series, was in the Marietta plant for wing modification when the crack was discovered. It had made 84 flights and logged 237 flying hours.

"Precautionary inspections are being made of all ten of the C-5As which have been produced," the Air Force said. "Pending completion of these inspections, all of the C-5As have been temporarily restricted from flying."

Largest Plane Built

"The announcement recalled the Air Force's troubles with the sweeping F-111A, a jet fighter-bomber built despite congressional criticism and plagued by many crashes. The Air Force recently grounded its fleet of 223 F-111s after a wing fell off one of the planes at Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas, Nev., killing two pilots.

The C-5A is the largest plane ever built. It is nearly 246 feet long and can carry more than 200,000 pounds, or 375 fully armed troops destined for an overseas emergency mission.

D.C. Route  
To Downing St.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Washington columnist Peter Lisagor filmed a show which the British Broadcasting Corporation intends to give in London on Jan. 23, the night before Prime Minister Harold Wilson flies here for a meeting with President Nixon.

Mr. Lisagor was prodded by the producer to tell what former President Lyndon B. Johnson once said in advance of a similar visit.

Mr. Johnson complained: "I'm getting tired of British prime ministers coming here to campaign for reelection on the White House steps."

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Portugal (air)	\$ 634.00	\$ 331.50
Spain (air)	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 810.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 147.00	\$ 76.00
Switzerland (air)	\$ 95.50	\$ 50.00
Turkey (air)	\$ 25.00	\$ 13.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 25.00	\$ 13.00
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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

## Rome Fashions: Valentino Drops All Hems

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 18.—Short skirts are finished, says Valentino. He really means it. At the first big show of the Roman season, Valentino dropped all his hems. The new fashions are anywhere from an inch below mid-calf for daytime to a couple of inches above the ankle for evening. As always, Valentino's long white salon was jammed for the opening. Gina Lollobrigida, who arrived smiling in floor-length sable and sequins, left in a state of shock at the thought of throwing out everything and starting all over again with a longer wardrobe.

Lord and Taylor, the store that does the biggest business in Valentino imports and reproductions, appeared to be exhilarated by the new look. "We stand by his decision, and will order everything just as he shows it here," the store's representative said.

Bob Kenmore, of Kenmore Corp., which has recently acquired Valentino, was all smiles too. It was a shrewd move on Valentino's part to bring out longer skirts before Paris designers took the leap and got all the credit.

Up to now Valentino has been praised by some and blamed by others for designing in a kind of Rodgers and Hart, pretty, romantic style. The new collection is more like Beethoven, though the clothes keep all their look of luxury, the ethereal colors and the exquisite, feminine little details that only the wealthiest women in the world can afford.

Changing Designer  
Can Valentino now afford to be farther out with the security Kenmore provides? "Business has nothing to do with it. Maturity, not security, is changing Valentino," says his business manager, Giancarlo. Whatever the reason, Valentino is consistently courageous through the collections. He shows no masochism, only a few minis, possibly to please a less adventuresome public, under some of the longer coats.

There are no pants, either, except for evening. Even they are almost complete, hidden under just above ankle tunics or tie-on skirts like those the Spanish ladies wear when they ride side saddle. Valentino's new look is not only long, it's out but very skimpy. The coats have small tops with typical little wing-like revers.

High waistlines with inset belts are supplemented by leather thong belts and out of belts made of 18-karat gold and elephant hair.

The willow wand silhouette is

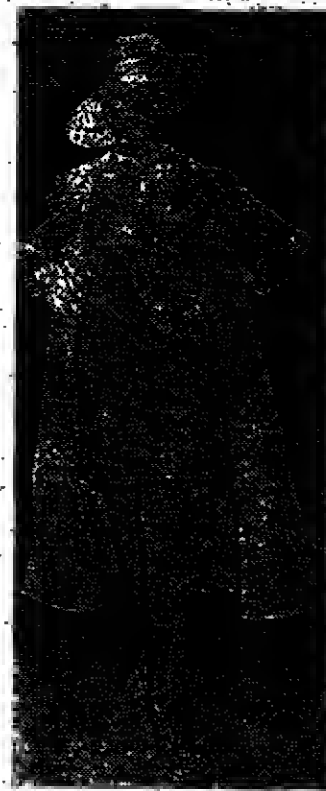


FROM VALENTINO—At left, his new-length look of longish navy coat and wide-brimmed straw coffee planter's hat over shortish skirt. Center, white coat over one of the rare mini dresses he showed. At right, a maxi-pleated, silk dress.

topped by an enormous coffee planter's hat of fine straw. It's the same shape only larger as the dented crown and rolled brim that Adolfo's customers have loved for years. Whatever else happens, it looks as if a miracle had finally worked for the milliners. A hat is a must for the new shape, and the big straw is definitely in for summer.

Valentino's coats are made of light-weight wool or raw silk. They are all unlined and, except for one white linen, reversible. Colors are the same magical heavy cream, pure white or coffee brown, with a sparkling of navy that Valentino always likes. Perhaps because it's dark, the navy group, consisting from Panama slouch to lacy stockings woven in inverted Vs, comes off as most elegant and easiest to wear.

Pet Print  
Valentino's pet print this year comes from a cheap banana scarf he picked up in Positano. He bought quantities of them to cover the walls of a room in his new house in Capri and sent others to his fabric manufacturers to reproduce on wool, silk and chiffon.



FROM VALENTINO—At left, his new-length look of longish navy coat and wide-brimmed straw coffee planter's hat over shortish skirt. Center, white coat over one of the rare mini dresses he showed. At right, a maxi-pleated, silk dress.

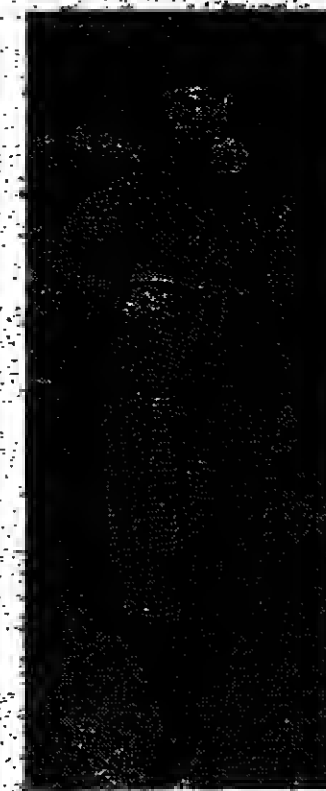
The ladylike mood of Valentino's cocktail dresses almost suggests Chanel. Made of navy or black chiffon, they have long sleeves and below mid-calf skirts stitched to the hips and then released in pleats.

If you are looking for '30s memorabilia, some of them have huge gardenias pinned to the collars or belts.

Valentino's biggest evening splash is the Armenian or Turkish (Valentino and Giancarlo don't really know or care which) peasant costume. Long silk print coats have kimono sleeves with flying-pane skirts. Their own chiffon dresses with smocked necks, waists and cuffs are in another print, but one that's contained somehow somewhere in the print of the coat. Super-turbans wrap the head and sweep the floor.

In elegance or newness, most of Valentino's new evening clothes don't rate anywhere near the collection's daytime half.

The exception is the white chiffon with stripes of silver jeweled lace. Valentino saw '30s' movie 'The Damned' four times while he was doing the collection and it inspired



FROM VALENTINO—At left, his new-length look of longish navy coat and wide-brimmed straw coffee planter's hat over shortish skirt. Center, white coat over one of the rare mini dresses he showed. At right, a maxi-pleated, silk dress.

the fragility of this special dress.

There is almost no daytime jewelry. For evening earrings and bracelets are paved with tiny mirrors, '30s fashion.

With quite spectacular success Kenny Jay Lane has copied Bulgari's golden chain ending in a huge emerald that 'Vogue' showed recently draped on a silver Buddha. Every jewel-collecting woman who saw it was panting for it. The KJL copy costs \$300.

Valentino showed some of his new fashions at the opening, but unlike other seasons they looked stiff and square, compared to what he's doing for girls.

Before the opening, Count and Countess Rudi Crespi gave a small party in the tent room of their Rome apartment. Veronique, the model, came in a white body stocking with a wide, brown felt belt, a fringed poncho and some Indian beads in her hair. Countess Crespi was in Valentino's last season's black evening pajamas with lots of pearls. I hate to tell you but those short skirts, worn by most of the guests, look terribly out of date already.

## Obituaries

### David O. McKay, 96, Leader of the Mormons, Dies

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT)—David O. McKay, 96, supreme spiritual leader of the Mormons, died today in Salt Lake City.

As prophet, seer and revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Mr. McKay was the leader of almost three million Mormons around the world. He was the ninth head of a church organized by Joseph Smith and five other men at Fayette (now Waterloo), N.Y., on April 6, 1830.

During Mr. McKay's administration, which began April 9, 1951, when he was 77 years old, the Mormon Church experienced its greatest growth both in membership and in influence. Much of this was attributable to the ceaseless exertions of Mr. McKay, the warmth and humanity of his personality and the breadth of his approach to religion.

Had Genuine Charisma  
He captured the esteem and affection not only of his own people, but also of people of many different faiths. In the opinion of many discerning Mormons he had more genuine charisma than any of his leaders but Joseph Smith.

A man of simple eloquence, quite in contrast to the thundering of Brigham Young or the dryness of his immediate predecessors, Mr. McKay personified missionary success. He appealed to the heart, offering hope and salvation to those who sought the solace of his faith. Indeed, many Mormons, asked to characterize Mr. McKay's chief contribution to the church, called him "the missionary president."

Before he became president, Mr. McKay was active in the mission field. And from 1951 until he was nearly 96, he traveled the world in support of missions. The doubling of the church membership in this period reflected his zeal.

Much of this astonishing growth was outside the United States—in Europe, Latin America, New Zealand and the South Seas. The expansion tended to universalize the Mormon Church, changing it from a small, Utah-centered group to a large and respected global institution.

Picks Greatest Accomplishment  
In an interview in the fall of 1968, Mr. McKay ranked as his greatest accomplishment "the making of the church a worldwide organization."

Mr. McKay met the church's growth by providing temples for its new members. Five were built during his presidency—in Britain, Switzerland, New Zealand, Los Angeles and Oakland—bringing the total to 13. Previously there had been eight temples—four in Utah



David O. McKay



Louis Fischer

and one each in Arizona, Idaho, Canada and Hawaii.

Louis Fischer  
HACKENSACK, N.J., Jan. 18 (NYT)—Louis Fischer, 73, prolific writer on Soviet affairs and foreign correspondent, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Winner of a National Book Award in 1964 for his "The Life of Lenin," Mr. Fischer had been a research associate and visiting lecturer since

1961 at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, at Princeton University.

The author of more than 20 books, he was about two-thirds finished with a book on Soviet policy to be entitled "Russia and the Road to Peace."

Prof. William Feller  
PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 18 (NYT)—William Feller, 63, Eugene Higgins professor of mathematics



BEATS WALKING—Sister Mary Angela slips past high school students as she uses her battery-powered scooter to get about Mercy Hall, a residence of semi-retired and retired Catholic nuns in Chicago.

at Princeton University, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Earlier this month, Prof. Feller, an authority on the theory of probability, was one of six recipients of the National Medal of Science for 1969 and was cited by President Nixon for "original and definitive contributions to pure and applied mathematics; for making probability available to users and for pioneering work in establishing Mathematical Reviews, a monthly journal about research."

Adm. Frank G. Fahrion  
LA JOLLA, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Retired Adm. Frank George Fahrion, 75, one of the Navy's top ordnance experts, who successfully fought to modernize weaponry before and during World War II, died Friday.

His 43 years of service spanned three wars and included acceptance of the Japanese surrender at Nagasaki.

Gen. Charles Girard  
SAIGON, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Brig. Gen. Charles Girard, 52, commanding general responsible for the defense of Saigon and its suburbs, died at his home here Friday.

Dave Bregar  
NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (WP)—Dave Bregar, 61, creator of the popular World War II cartoon character "GI Joe," a freckle-faced, pipe-smoking caricature of himself, died Friday in Nyack, N.Y.

A cartoonist for the King Features Syndicate when he died, Mr. Bregar's current series is called "Mr. Bregar." He initiated the strip as a penultimate sequel to the cartoon figure "Fvt. Bregar," which succeeded "GI Joe."

Tenn. Rep.'s Son  
Feared Drowned  
On Fishing Trip  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18 (UPI)—U.S. Rep. Richard Fulton, D., Tenn., stood on the muddy banks of Percy Priest Lake Friday and watched dragging operations for his 16-year-old son, missing and feared drowned with a companion in the chilly waters.

Barry Fulton and the Rev. John A. Boesman, 28, failed to return Thursday from a fishing trip. A fishing rod with young Fulton's name on it was found Friday near an overturned boat.

Rep. Fulton's wife, Jewel, was found dead less than two months ago of gunshot wounds that police said were self-inflicted.

The Tennessee Democrat was to have announced his candidacy for re-election Friday night. The taped speech was canceled.

Storm Levels Resorts  
In Great Barrier Reef  
BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 18 (AP)—Two people were killed and five are missing in the wake of cyclone Ada which swept across resort islands in the Great Barrier Reef.

Only section of any building left standing on Daydream Island was the tower of a recreation hall where 150 holiday-makers to night were taking refuge awaiting evacuation.

## 'Someone Worked With Him'

### Sen. Russell Believes Oswald Did Not Plan Killing Alone

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Sen. Richard B. Russell, who was a member of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, says he never believed that Lee Harvey Oswald planned the assassination alone.

"I think someone else worked with him (on the planning)," the Georgia Democrat said in one of a series of taped television interviews to be broadcast next month by WBS-TV, an Atlanta television station.

"There were too many things—the fact that he (Oswald) was at the Soviet Union, and that was the principal center for educating Cuban students, some of the trips he made to Mexico City and a number of discrepancies in the evidence, or as to his means of transportation, the luggage he had, and whether or not anyone was with him—that caused me to doubt that he planned it all by himself," he said.

Sen. Russell appeared to be in accord with the commission's conclusion that Oswald was the man who fired the shots at Kennedy, but that he acted alone. "I think that any other commission you might appoint today would arrive at that conclusion," he said.

Due to his doubts that Oswald planned the act alone, Sen. Russell said he insisted on a disclaimer sentence in the final report before he would sign it. That sentence in the report, which was issued in September, 1964, says that "because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or (Jack) Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

The majority of the seven-member commission, headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren, "wanted to find" that Oswald planned and acted alone, Sen. Russell said.

Some 35 hours of interviews, which constitute the most extensive memoir yet available on the long public career of the 72-year-old senator, will be condensed to a one-hour program for broadcast in Atlanta, Feb. 11, 12 and 13.

Sen. Russell, who has been in ill health with emphysema and cancer, is President Pro Tempore of the Senate and chairman of its Appropriations Committee. He has granted interviews rarely in recent years. None of those published have delved as deeply into his relationship with Lyndon B. Johnson, his Senate protégé and later his "friend" in the White House, as the Atlanta television series.

The relationship between the two men has been "one of the most peculiar in American history," says the Georgian in the interviews, evidently referring to their division of opinion on civil rights and many issues in later years; which somehow did not prevent a continuing close friendship.

After Mr. Johnson became President, he would frequently summon his old friend and Senate mentor to the White House in the evenings. "I'd go down and eat supper and talk about things and people," the senator recalled. "He was always interested in people and what they were doing, the people up there on Capitol Hill, without getting into any arguments about the matters that we differed over."

"He would call me about things, well, like the Dominican incident and things like that, the Panama Canal controversy. He never did stop advising with me on things like that. It was just on the domestic spending issues that he made so many mistakes."

made every conceivable mistake almost from the standpoint of administration and organization," Sen. Russell said.

Both Sen. Russell and Mr. Johnson were strongly opposed to U.S. military intervention in South Vietnam when it was first proposed in 1953. Once the United States became committed, Sen. Russell said, he could not criticize Mr. Johnson for sending additional forces.

"My complaint with him was not for sending others in, but cause we didn't go on and win the day by closing up the ports in North Vietnam. He let the time pass in the State Department to him out of that," said the senator. "He could have ended that war in six months any time."

Mr. Curry directed the Dallas police department's investigation of the murder on Nov. 22, 1963. Using private police files, which included copies of confidential reports and photographs, Mr. Curry has now reviewed the course of the police investigation into Mr. Kennedy's death.

"The physical evidence and eyewitness accounts do not clearly indicate what took place on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository at the time John Kennedy was assassinated," a Curry report said.

"Speculative magazine and newspaper reports had the public believe that numerous eyewitnesses positively identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the sniper in the sixth floor window. The testimony of the people who watched the motorcade was much more confusing than either the press or the Warren Commission seemed to indicate."

Mr. Curry said that the "witness" used by the Warren Commission in concluding that Oswald was a lone assassin had not been a consistent story to the police. This witness, Mr. Curry wrote, was Howard L. Brennan, then a 39-year-old steam fitter who had been seen the sniper shoot a President.

"Officers estimated that he was only about 120 feet from the sixth floor window," Mr. Curry wrote. "When interviewed at the scene Brennan claimed to have heard a first shot and then to have looked up to see the sniper fire a second shot. Brennan claimed that two shots were fired from the depository."

"Friday night, Nov. 22, 1963, Howard Brennan watched a police line-up. Brennan was unable to make a positive identification of Oswald in the line-up. He was willing to admit that Oswald resembled the man in the window but that was all. Brennan's testimony to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents appeared varied from month to month of the assassination. Brennan appeared to become the Warren Commission's key witness. At the time of the Warren Commission hearings, Howard Brennan was willing to positively identify Oswald as the sniper in the window."

Mr. Curry said that other witnesses, who said they had seen two men standing at the window from which the shots were fired, had been interviewed by the Dallas police and then turned over FBI agents for questioning.

"No statement about any accomplice appeared in the FBI report," Curry wrote.

Among these exhibits included Mr. Curry's book, which is of "J.F.K. Assassination File," a laboratory report on paraffin of Oswald's hand and his cheek.

A paraffin test taken of right side of Oswald's face did reveal any nitrates from his firing a rifle. Mr. Curry said that he fired the rifle which killed officer Tippit.

J. D. Tippit, a Dallas police officer, was shot to death on a residential street minutes after President Kennedy was shot.

Mr. Curry said that during several hours of questioning by I. homicide officers, Oswald consistently denied any knowledge of the President's murder.

The book was published by American Poster and Prints of Dallas and is being sold for \$1.95 at small neighborhood grocers.

Britain Warned on Danger Of 'Alcoholism Explosion'

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A quarter of a million people in Britain will be too hung over to go to work tomorrow, the National Council on Alcoholism said today.

A report by the council said the number of chronic alcoholics in Britain now has grown to 175,000 in an "alcoholism explosion" that has created 225,000 "problem drinkers" who may become chronic sufferers unless something is done to help them soon.

The bill for time lost through hangovers and other drinking problems costs the country £250 million a year, the council said. Problem drinkers were said to lose 40 to 60 days of a year.

The report attacked "the country as a whole" for trying to "hide what is a moral problem" but in a disease.

As a result, "the whole" may explode into this disastrous consequence for industry, it said.

The council estimated that 10 to 20 workers in every job are "problem drinkers" who are "peaked to executives to rias to alcoholism informatics" which have been set up in British cities.

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**MAKARIOS CALLS ON CONSTANTINE**—From left, self-exiled Greek King Constantine with his children, Prince Paul and Princess Alexia, Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, Queen Anne Marie and infant Prince Nicholas during a visit in Rome.

## Cyprus Chief Confers With Greek King

**ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP)**—Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios today conferred with exiled King Constantine on internal problems of the island.

The king, who accompanied Archbishop Makarios to Rome, said he was in Rome for the purpose of mediating between the king and the Greek Cypriot community.

The king has been living in a villa in the past two years, giving his efforts to bring about a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Archbishop Makarios stopped in Athens today, after a two-day visit to the king, and is expected to leave for Rome tomorrow.

The king's visit to Cyprus was the first since he fled the island following the 1974 coup.

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## Makarios, Papadopoulos Hit Violence of Greek Cypriots

**ATHENS, Jan. 18 (UPI)**—The Greek community of Cyprus drew a denunciation yesterday from the leaders of the Greek and Greek Cypriot governments. In the past, both leaders have been viewed as staunch partisans of the Greek Cypriot community on the ethnically divided island.

The denunciation of violence was expressed in a communiqué here by Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus, and George Papadopoulos, Premier of Greece.

The two leaders deplored acts of terrorism that might endanger the peace between the 465,000 Greek Cypriots and the 180,000 Turkish Cypriots.

The communiqué followed several bombings, armed raids, and violence among Greeks in Cyprus.

The authorities have blamed the unrest on a militant "national front" organization which demands an end to the island's independence in favor of "enosis," or union with Greece.

Archbishop Makarios arrived in Athens Friday for talks after a two-week, East African state tour. He flew to Rome today for a brief meeting with Greece's exiled King Constantine before returning to Nicosia tonight.

It was during his absence that the "national front," whose leaders were not publicly known, sent Archbishop Makarios a letter in which he was accused of being a puppet of the Greek government.

The letter, which was signed by "George Papadopoulos," accused Makarios of being a puppet of the Greek government and of being a puppet of the Greek government.

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## Reverse Tax Proposed to Aid U.K. Poor

**Planners' Goal Is Guaranteed Income**

By Alfred Friendly

**LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)**—A "reverse income tax" to end poverty in Britain by providing a guaranteed minimum income to each family will be proposed tomorrow by one of the nation's most important private economic research institutions.

The plan, hardly likely to find acceptance with Socialist theoreticians of the Labor party, would scrap much of the universality of the present welfare state. It would end the national insurance benefits, family allowances and free medical care that now go automatically to all families, regardless of their incomes.

In return, however, the plan would cancel most of the taxes for those services paid by persons with incomes above the poverty level. That tax remission would, it is calculated, be more than the private insurance and other payments necessary to provide those benefits.

Two-Part Thesis

The dual thesis of the "policy for poverty" proposal published by the London-based Institute for Economic Affairs.

Under the present "cradle to grave" welfare system, poverty has not been eliminated. A reverse income tax plan—essentially like the one Chicago economist Milton Friedman credited with developing—would guarantee the poor a minimum annual income, lifting them above the poverty level.

Families whose incomes are above the poverty level would have their taxes reduced by the amounts they are now paying for national welfare benefits. The money saved would be more than enough to pay for the medical services they now obtain free and to make up for the other various insurance benefits and income supplements now paid them.

The policy paper was prepared by three British economists and a sociologist, Barbara K. Shenfield of Rockford (Illinois) College.

It calculates the poverty line as a family income where the state benefits received are less than the taxes paid for them. This comes to about \$2,400 for families with up to two children, \$2,880 for three and \$3,840 for four.

It proposes that the state pay, by a reverse income tax, one pound (\$2.40) for every pound by which a family's income falls short of that break-even point. The plan, therefore, would be a family-based, not an individual-based, system.

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**ANT-SIZE ENGINE**—The world's smallest jet engine, half an inch long and not much bigger than an ant, as shown at left, has been developed by North American Rockwell Corp. The engine produces 1/100th-pound thrust for attitude changes of interplanetary vehicles in deep space. At right, Rockwell design engineer Jerry Federer holds the tiny engine with tweezers in front of Rockwell's F-1 Saturn engine. The F-1, which develops 1.5 million pounds of thrust, is the world's largest jet engine.

## American Author Was Close to Nasser

By William E. Tuohy

**BEIRUT, Jan. 18**—Author Miles Copeland says that the American diplomatic bombing he describes in his book, "The Game of Nations," was due more to inexperience than outright incompetence.

"We had nobody who could speak Arabic and we didn't know anything about this part of the world right after the war," he remarked here in an interview.

"The Game of Nations" is currently the hottest selling book in the Middle East, sold out in most book stores. It is published in London. It describes in fascinating and sometimes humorous detail the inside story of various State Department and Central Intelligence Agency operations in Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt.

It is so revealing, particularly about Egypt and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, that Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, as well as other Arab leaders, have had copies translated into Arabic.

Mr. Copeland, 38, was in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, then vice-consul in Syria, and later a management consultant to the CIA working for the firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton. He now runs his own consulting firm with Kenneth Rosevear in the Middle East.

Mr. Copeland became perhaps the closest American friend of Mr. Nasser, and the book focuses on the U.S.-Nasser relationship.

"If there is a hero in the book," Mr. Copeland said, "I suppose it is Nasser, and if there is a villain I suppose it is John Foster Dulles."

"Nasser may be flawed but he has demonstrated his ability to play in the big leagues with the major powers, and he has beaten American diplomats alive. Dulles was always sending out special emissaries without letting the ambassador on the spot know what was going on. It did not make for constructive diplomacy."

Playing the Game

Because of his friendship with Mr. Nasser, Mr. Copeland often played the role of the Egyptian leader in the State Department "game center" where diplomats tried to figure out what various rulers would do under various circumstances.

Thus the book, Mr. Copeland says, "is an application of game theory to political analysis." And as such, it shows how leaders of weak nations have been able to gain leverage far out of proportion to their strength because of the way major powers have courted them.

In the book, Mr. Copeland delineates the behind-the-scenes role played by U.S. diplomats, military attaches, and intelligence agents in the 1949 Syrian coup, in the 1958 Lebanon crisis, and during the rise of Mr. Nasser.

Mr. Copeland relates how, during the 1953 argument about the amount of U.S. aid to Egypt, he transferred \$3 million in unexpended U.S. secret funds to be given to Mr. Nasser for his personal use.

But Mr. Nasser received the money with a mixture of amusement and annoyance, he says, and decided it was an "attempted bribe." So to spite the Americans, he decided to build an unfunctional structure—something very large, very conspicuous, very enduring and very expensive—costing, oh, say, something in the neighborhood of \$3 million.

The result was the "tower of Cairo," Mr. Copeland says, "which we American friends of Egypt see across the Nile every morning as we breakfast on our balconies at the Nile Hilton."

Although the book paints Mr. Nasser as a Machiavellian operator, Mr. Copeland said that Mr. Nasser read it before publication and approved.

"Egyptian officials who know the real score like the book," he says. "Those who don't know the score are horrified by it."

There has been widespread speculation as to why Mr. Copeland, who presumably still has ties to the U.S. intelligence community, chose to reveal so much inside material.

Mr. Copeland said that the British journalist-spy Kim Philby was privy to most of the secret detail and that the Russians may now be presumed to know about it.

But there is another reason, it was learned.

A couple of other authors were working on books purporting to show that Mr. Nasser was a virtual captive of the CIA during his rise to power, and the agency felt it would be harmful to American interests to have this view taken seriously.

Hence, they were willing to open up secret files in the hope that Mr. Nasser would be shown to be an independent nationalist trying to use the United States in what he conceived to be the Egyptian national interest.

Mr. Copeland denied being a Soviet Editor in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Eleven members of the Soviet Union of Journalists, led by Ives editor L.N. Tolstomov, are scheduled to arrive in the United States tomorrow. They will be greeted by Norman E. Tamm, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, host for the visit.

## Sex Courses Under Study By Holy See

**Right-Wing Criticism Draws Vatican Reply**

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

**ROME, Jan. 18 (NYT)**—The Vatican confirmed yesterday that it was giving a "certain priority" to "preliminary" studies of sexual education courses in Roman Catholic schools but it denied reports in Rome newspapers about the methods being considered as models for instruction. It called the reports "as odious as they are ridiculous."

A declaration issued yesterday by the Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education noted that the Second Vatican Council had established the need for educators to give young persons "a positive and prudent sexual education as they grow older." Further, it said, the question of sex education courses was "under discussion in several countries" and had created "uncertainties in educational circles" in various places.

Accordingly, the statement added, the subject is being studied "in a preliminary phase" and will be pursued through "normal procedures" such as consultations with various episcopal hierarchies which have experimented with sex education courses.

The statement flatly denied an article that appeared in *Il Tempo*, a right-wing paper, alleging that Roman Catholic officials were considering as model programs "the most advanced experiments going on in many schools in Sweden and America," where "even the sexual act is encouraged among youngsters."

Lacking in Italy

Roman Catholic schools in Italy offer no sex education lessons, although many parishes now provide—and some even require—special courses for couples planning marriage.

One of the most noted sexual-education programs, Vatican sources said, is that begun by the diocese of Rochester, N.Y. Although lessons given to primary school children there met with initial success and acceptance, the sources said, the adoption of a similar plan by the neighboring Syracuse diocese provoked an angry controversy.

The congregation's Office of Schools has been visited by American Roman Catholics interested in sex education courses, among them the Rev. James T. McHugh, director of the Family Life Bureau of the U.S. Catholic Conference, and Mrs. Jean Ryan of the Association of Catholics United for the Faith.

Mrs. Ryan, *Il Tempo* reported, brought with her a petition signed by more than half a million Americans attacking the sexual instruction being given in public and parochial schools in the United States.

Philip NASA's Guest

**LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)**—Prince Philip will visit Cape Kennedy Feb. 13-15 as guest of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Buckingham Palace has announced.

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the *International Herald Tribune*

## Bomb Damages Karl Marx Tomb

**LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)**—An explosion damaged the tomb of Karl Marx in Highgate cemetery in London today, the local press said.

Culprits also tried to saw the tomb off a base of Marx at the cemetery and caused swastikas on the back and sides of the base of the monument, police said.

The explosion shattered two stone slabs bearing the inscription on the front of the tomb, they said.

Marx, born in Prussia in 1818, was expelled in 1848. He went to France where given the choice of living in a French provincial town or quitting the country, he traveled to England. Marx lived for several years in small rooms in the Soho district and was buried in Highgate after his death in 1883.

## Volcano Erupting

**RABAU, New Britain, Jan. 18 (Reuters)**—About 1,000 villagers living near the Mount Uluwau volcano on this Pacific island have been evacuated. The 7,500-foot peak here was still erupting at night and officials said the volcano was more active than at any time in the last 20 years.



# Contemporary Nigerian History

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—All wars have their histories and naturally these are written by the victors. Being a different kind of human confrontation, civil wars are more difficult to chronicle accurately because of the bitter partisanship and recrimination which persist long after the dead have been buried. Any historian of the American Civil War knows that the most prevalent occupational disease in his field of study is unending revisionism.

This preface introduces an attempt to describe in a few curt paragraphs what happened in contemporary Nigerian history between January, 1967, and January, 1970, and to deliver a preliminary verdict about responsibility for the most unnecessary war in modern times. One may argue that all wars are unnecessary but this one was more unnecessary than any other.

The writer has examined texts of official documents, radio broadcasts of both sides, Lagos and erstwhile Biafra, interviewed British and Commonwealth officials who were involved in the negotiations, newspaper reports. He also made a short but fruitful visit to Lagos last month.

The one place where I found no cooperation in my attempt to unravel the Nigeria-Biafra story was at the American Embassy in London. Why this silence, except for a friendly but uncommunicative press attaché, I do not know.

My conclusions are these:

● General Ojukwu, the self-exiled Biafran leader, hoped to win at the conference table what he had not and could not win on the battlefield. The stalemated U.S. negotiations with Hanoi over Vietnam are a good parallel.

● A peace settlement could have been achieved at almost any time from the moment the war started in July, 1967. Ojukwu played with the peace negotiations much as Hanoi has been doing in Paris; unfortunately for Ojukwu, he didn't have Hanoi's military trumps.

● Ojukwu foolishly believed that by dragging out the on-again-off-again negotiations with Lagos, he could create a backbone of world public opinion against Lagos and force the federal military government to back down. He forgot that no sovereign gov-

ernment, particularly when it feels itself militarily stronger than a secessionist opponent, can negotiate its own dismemberment and survive.

● Even though Ojukwu managed by skillful public relations—David and Goliath, atrocity stories, genocide propaganda—some of the themes—to arouse a number of governments in his favor—and the Vatican—the only so-called big power on his side was France. The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain remained firm, either neutral or openly behind Lagos.

● Had it not been for French intervention at crucial moments during unpublicized Lagos-Biafra negotiations in London, Kampala and Addis Ababa, quite likely these negotiations would have been successful, if only in the sense that they might have stopped the war and saved lives.

● French political and military support made practicable Biafra's military reinforcement by South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia. Arms shipments had to start somewhere, Paris or other French airports. In addition, France was able to provide an important geographical military center, its former colony Gabon, from whose capital of Libreville tons of arms and munitions were flown.

These findings are based on a simple chronology of events:

● Early in 1967 when it appeared that Biafran secession was imminent, Ojukwu and General Gowon met in Aburi, Ghana. Fair-minded (but not impartial) observers believe that the secession problem could have been solved right there but, as one of these observers put it, "Ojukwu and his advisers were hawkish and thought they'd win in a walk."

● The "Republic of Biafra" was proclaimed May 30, 1967, by Ojukwu in the name of self-determination. However, of the 13 million inhabitants of this territory, only about 8 million are Ibo, whose champion Ojukwu was. The other almost 5 million are non-Ibo tribesmen whose leaders, insofar as one can tell, were never consulted as to whether or not they wanted to be seceded from the rest of Nigeria and to live in an Ibo-dominated state.

● The anti-Lagos campaign led to British and American rejection of Lagos requests for aircraft and sophisticated armaments. In June, 1967, a Lagos delegation went to Moscow, where they made themselves a cash-and-carry deal. Two months later huge Antonov-12 transport planes delivered a squadron of Soviet MIG-17s (not the latest MIGs, by any means, like those which the Israelis shoot down regularly around the Suez Canal). With this shipment, naturally enough, came 70 Soviet aviation mechanics to the Nigerian base at Kano to service the planes.

● Sept. 2, 1967, General Gowon announced that if Ojukwu would renounce the secession and accept the newly-ordered 12-state structure, Lagos would end all military operations.

● The Organization of African Unity at its Kinshasa summit conference Sept. 14, 1967, voted to send a mission to Lagos. It finally got there Nov. 22-23, 1967.

Throughout this period, the Commonwealth Secretariat, under Secretary-General Arnold Smith, a veteran Canadian diplomat, was playing an important behind-the-scenes role. Smith's fifth floor apartment at 5 Carlton Gardens became the scene of hundreds of face-to-face meetings between Biafran and Lagos representatives and meetings with each delegation separately. Smith's huge office in Marlborough House, off Pall Mall, was the scene of similar and highly secret activities.

"We tried to get diplomatic contacts established," said Smith, "between both sides. Lagos would agree and so would Ojukwu and then, when they got together, the Ojukwu people would walk out at the last minute despite real opportunities for progress."

● During May 6-14, 1968, there were, as Smith put it, "talks about talks" in his apartment. During May 18-31, occurred the active negotiations in the presence of mediators at Kampala, Uganda. Great progress towards a settlement had been made when, on direct instructions from Ojukwu, the senior Biafran representative, Sir Louis Mbanefo, walked out.

This is how Smith, a diplomat of great aplomb who normally speaks with great restraint, described the Biafran walkout:

"It was the most irresponsible and unwise act I've ever seen in my diplomatic experience. Here was a real opportunity for a compromise, a good deal for the Ibo-because Tony Roabaro (who led the Nigerian negotiating team) was ready to accept it if Sir Louis would go for it. But Ojukwu's plan was to use the talks politically and then blame Lagos for the break. It was a tragic decision Ojukwu made for his people."

● July 15-26, 1968, the OAU consultative committee met at Niamey, Niger, with Lagos and Biafran representatives in attendance. The meeting then adjourned to Addis Ababa. It was at this moment that France moved in and torpedoed the negotiations. The French cabinet issued a statement which gave implicit recognition to Biafra. The conflict, said the French cabinet, "must be resolved on the basis of self-determination." On May 1, 1969, a day before the cease-fire conference was to open in Addis Ababa, then President de Gaulle said he wanted to recognize Biafra.

● Not the slightest doubt exists in the minds of African leaders and diplomatic observers that French assurance of large-scale support to Ojukwu prevented a settlement at a time when the Biafrans "had some good cards."

● Aug. 9, 1968, two leading members of the Biafran delegation to Addis Ababa flew to Paris. Ojukwu then political adviser, Dr. Nandi Azikwe, also went to Paris. What happened in Paris is not yet known.

● Sometime in early September, Biafran leaders meeting in Paris decided to send Smith to see him urgently the following morning in London. In Smith's large Marlborough House chambers they decided to recommend to Ojukwu that Biafra sue for peace and accept the one-Nigeria solution, including certain conditions which were agreed at the earlier Kampala conference. One of these conditions included a peacekeeping force of Commonwealth troops, to which both Lagos and Biafra had agreed. Smith had already been in touch with Canada, India and Ghana and felt that if Lagos asked for such a Commonwealth military force it could be produced.

● Suddenly without warning after everything had been agreed to, Ojukwu swooped down with a message from Biafra rejecting the proposals his own advisers were recommending and then went on to make a "we-will-tight-on-the-beaches" speech.

● Another year, another OAU summit conference and another appeal to Biafra to cooperate with Lagos authorities and end the secession.

● Dec. 12, 1968, Radio Biafra said "when Biafra goes to the conference table she will go as a sovereign nation and will not brook any discussion of her constitutional arrangements. If there is a cease-fire, we shall go to the conference table as a separate independent nation."

● Another big opportunity came at the Commonwealth conference Jan. 6, 1969. The Lagos delegation was headed by Chief Awolowo. Commonwealth Secretary-General Smith had earlier urged Biafra to have a high-powered team available for private secret meetings during, but outside, the Commonwealth meeting itself. Smith kept in close touch with President Obote of Uganda, President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kaunda of Zambia, the latter two countries having recognized Biafra.

Said Smith: "This was the greatest opportunity yet for negotiations. Biafra agreed that, if I took the initiative, they would meet the Lagos delegation at my flat. Lagos was prepared to honor such a meeting. The day before the conference was to open, Ojukwu ordered his delegation out of England. It was obvious that Ojukwu was playing for keeps, and not for a compromise."

In this analysis I have not dealt with the relief organizations which either naively or deliberately allowed themselves to be misled by Biafran authorities in the name of humanitarianism. Church groups paid the rebels substantial hard currency for the supplies they purchased in Biafra but Ojukwu paid the local suppliers in soft currency at some high artificial exchange rate. With the hard currency, of course, Biafra paid for its military supplies.

All this was known at the highest levels of the British government but they said nothing about it lest it arouse more animosity against British policy towards Lagos.

I have not sought to portray Gowon and the Nigerian government as nature's noblemen and Ojukwu and his band as bloody villains. The war probably had to get beyond the massive stage but it need not have gone on for so long and taken so many adventures. As to the question of self-determination as a moral issue in the Nigeria-Biafra struggle, one should remember that there are some 2,000 ethnic groups in Africa, none of whom want to be dominated by the other 1,999.

## African Turmoil—Some of the Trouble Spots, Past and Present



## Black Africa's Task Now: To Build Genuine Nations

By Anthony Lewis

Lagos, Nigeria (NYT).—The Westerner visiting Africa below the Sahara has quickly driven in on him the difficulties facing the black millions: the overwhelming poverty, the endemic disease, the lack of trained people, the shortage of schools, the inadequate roads and communications and industrial investment, the backward agriculture, the steep population curve reflected in the numbers of children.

It was with these things in mind that a reporter recently asked a leading politician in Uganda what he thought was the country's basic need. Without hesitation he answered: "To create a national consciousness."

The shaping of nation-states is the great preoccupation of the leaders of Black Africa. To realize that is to begin understanding the reasons for what must otherwise seem the purposeless tragedy that reached its climax last week in Nigeria.

Generalizing about a continent three times the size of Europe is evidently foolhardy. But it can be said at least that the Nigerian war, in all its horror, represented dangers that many African states fear in their struggle for nationhood.

"Tribalism" is the vague Western word for the political problem. That has condescending overtones not justified in light of Europe's bloody racial and religious quarrels. It is straighter to say simply that Black Africa is trying to make nations out of territories that often have no common language or ancestry or religion or history or even climate.

### Inherited Problem

The new African countries were bequeathed the problem by their late colonial masters, Britain, Germany, France, and the lot were not interested in logic when they divided up Africa in the last century; they just grabbed as much as they could get away with and did not care when borders cut across the unity of people or economies.

Signs of prosperity are visible enough in some of the states, particularly in East Africa: vast plantations of tea and sisal in the country, new office buildings and luxury hotels in the cities. But as general economic indicators they are grossly misleading. The great mass of the population is still engaged in subsistence farming. In the tragedy that has developed in Nigeria one sees elements, aside from the basic issue of unity, that are common in Africa. One is the easy temptation, and the terrible risk, of overthrowing established political leaders.

In the last dozen years, many of the newly independent countries have gone through separatist difficulties. The outside world experienced the problem in the turmoil of the Congo, when United Nations forces ended up helping to put down a rebellion by the Province of Katanga. Kenya has seen dangerous tensions between two of its largest tribes, the Luo and the Kikuyu. Uganda's government has suppressed the traditional power of the Buganda kingdom within its borders. And so on.

The pattern of coup and counter-coup is familiar in Africa. Within the last year alone the governments of Dahomey, Somalia, Libya and the Sudan have been overthrown. And only rarely does a military regime, as in Ghana, allow elected civilians to resume power.

Accordingly, the implications of the Nigerian federal victory in the war are enormous for all of Africa. Most governments—only four regarded the rebel state—will feel relief and some assurance that they are that much safer against internal secessionist movements.

### Boiling Troubles

That this is a wide and real threat is indicated by the troubles boiling just now. In Chad, a great empty Francophone state in north central Africa, French troops are fighting a silent war against a rebellion hardly noticed by the world outside. The civil war in the Sudan goes on year after year.

In a sense, therefore, the resolution of the Nigerian struggle is a great victory for Black Africa. If this country can be knitted back together, the moral for many will be that black men can overcome terrible internal divisions—divisions of the same kind, it must be repeated, that white nations have had to deal with—and govern successfully.

Nigeria was the great hope of those who cared about Africa because her people were so much more advanced than most other Africans. It has been the greater shock to see Nigeria undergo mass hatred, fear, war and starvation.

In terms of Africa as a whole, the federal victory in the war is a great boost for the status quo. It gives support to the idea that existing states must be preserved, however accidental and strained their origin may be. What remains to be tested is the extent of humanity, organization and democracy in these struggling new countries.

## Nigeria Begins Vast Task of Reconciliation

By Lawrence Fellows

Lagos, Nigeria (NYT).—Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon was exuberant. As the five Biafran leaders walked into the conference room at Dodan barracks to submit their formal surrender to the head of the federal Nigerian government, he shook hands with them. "How are you? Glad to see you again," he said to one. "How are you? Welcome back," he said to another.

It was last Thursday afternoon. At 4:02 p.m., Maj. Gen. Philip Shigang, the Biafran chief of staff who had taken over the leadership of the crumbling republic the Saturday before, signed the surrender document, and the war was formally over. He and Gen. Gowon fell into an embrace. "Honestly," Gen. Gowon said, "it's been terrible."

Thus began Nigeria's retreat from tragedy, an agony that had blasted Black Africa's most promising experiment in Western style democracy and raised ominous portents for a continent rife with tribal problems similar to Nigeria's. "The nation is relieved," Gen. Gowon said in a midnight broadcast after the surrender. "All energies must now be bent to the task of reintegration and reconciliation."

### Destructive War

It had been a brutal and destructive war. Something like 3 million persons died as the conflict dragged on for more than 30 months; many of them succumbed to starvation or the diseases that struck them down in their weakened state. Well over a billion dollars was expended, much of it in ammunition lobbed uselessly into the thick forests of the region of Nigeria that the rebels called Biafra, and which contained an estimated 14 million out of Nigeria's total population of 65,000,000 during the height of the war.

The name had been taken from the right of Biafra, on which Port Harcourt lies, when a lieutenant colonel in the Nigerian Army, Odumegwu Ojukwu, proclaimed the independent republic of May 30, 1967. The Ibo, making up most of the population of Biafra, had suffered heavily in bloody tribal conflict in the past. They regarded the secession as a matter of life or death for their tribe.

In the old days the Ibos had driven lesser tribes down into the toxic swamps and delta of the Niger. But now Port Harcourt was a thriving oil port. It was to be the fountain of Biafra's wealth and her outlet to the sea.

Port Harcourt fell on July 27, 1967, soon after the war began, and from there the federal soldiers pressed into the damp forests, through slash-and-burn, they struck to the roads, but these had been cut across with deep trenches and laced with mines. The moist heat and the mosquitoes and the pounding rains hampered the advancing federal army. Supply lines would falter and often fail, then the soldiers would have to withdraw again.

They rarely saw the enemy, for the armies pointed each other from a distance, sometimes a mile or more. The battleground was confused by swamps and deserts and frightened, hungry civilians and by soldiers who wore the same ragged clothes as the civilians or who could not be seen.

### Drained by Coups

The soldiers might have been more disciplined and efficient had it not been for two coups that preceded the secession, and claimed so many high ranking officers, and for the secession itself that split what was left of the Nigerian Army into two loquacious, ill-equipped, ill-prepared forces.

Of the 32 lieutenant colonels who survived the last coup, in 1966, 18 were Ibos, including Colonel Ojukwu (who now became a general).

From the supposedly preponderant north there were only three, including Lt. Col. Gowon, who, at 31 years of age, was the only ranking officer acceptable enough on tribal and religious grounds to take over the leadership of this makeshift country that is Nigeria, four times the size of Great Britain and more populous by far than any other in Africa.

Of his army of 10,000, there were perhaps 7,000 left after the Ibo and their allies left. The split left Gen. Gowon—his new rank—with plenty of riflemen and commandos, but not enough cooks and bakers, clerks and technicians of a variety of special skills.

The Nigerian Army grew, by some accounts, to 160,000, the Biafran Army to something close to 50,000.

With millions of Ibos being pressed closer and closer into the shrinking enclave, cut off from the world except for a few shifts of airships that were really just straight stretches of mud going hungry and more frightened through the long course of war, and with all the odds against them, it was no wonder that the rest of the world began to fear the prospect of a massive starvation of a whole population. The Biafran lobby raised the cry of genocide.

### Unexpected Resentments

The groups and agencies that offered food and medicine to the war's victims ran into deep, unexpected resentments in Nigeria. Official obstruction and frustrating delays of their supplies in ports. There had been too little planning, too little understanding of the problems involved, or of Nigerian sensibilities.

Governments abroad came under heavy pressure to do something for the Biafrans. Some got involved for political reasons, their own, and the assurances of friends and helpers for one side or the other in the Nigerian civil war were very unbecomingly aligned.

Britain found it difficult to maintain an embargo on arms shipments to Nigeria, and when the federal government appeared to be in trouble, London relented. The Russians, Czechs, Rumanians and Sudanese took advantage of Britain's hesitation to provide extensive military aid for the Lagos regime.

France and Portugal kept the Biafran military effort alive, keeping the Africans divided could presumably be of comfort to the Ibo, which faces rebellion in its own African colonies. France may have calculated that a weak Nigeria would strengthen the influence of France's own African client states, but France and Americans may have hoped to win oil concessions now held by the British and Americans.

France may have miscalculated on both counts. The Biafrans were never able even to disrupt for long the pumping of oil to the territory they claimed but could not hold. And the war left Nigeria with a powerful, battle-trained army that will be back a bit, but not to the size of the old, diminutive force of 10,000. The Francophone countries, like it or not, will have to be increasingly to Nigeria for friendship and support.

The Nigerians are exuberant about the outcome of the war. Not only did they win it, they say, but they won it by themselves. It has helped, in some respects, to make them magnanimous.

They want to mount the relief program in Biafra themselves and if they do not manage it completely or well, they will not let anyone else. They are accepting help now, though not everyone, and particularly not from those they believe gave much help to Biafra.

### Atrocities Denied

Last Friday an international observer team of British, French, Polish and Canadian military officers emerged from what has been Biafra and reported that it had found neither widespread starvation nor mistreatment of inhabitants. The team also said to turn aside charges that there had been mass killing during the collapse of Biafra last week. "The observers neither saw nor heard of any evidence of genocide," their report said.

Nevertheless, the dimensions of the problem are still unknown. Hundreds of thousands of refugees are padding along roads in desperate need of food and medical help. Many others are too frightened to come out of their hiding places deep in the bush. The Nigerians could use the Biafrans' shift on the U.N. road to advantage in a relief program and would if it were not for all its associations with outside help for Biafra and the prolonged Biafran resistance.

But there has been a general amnesty. Soldiers and police are being taken back at their old ranks, after some screening. Biafrans are free to move back into other parts of the country, though this will be a slow process for a while. Civil servants and public corporation officials will be automatically reinstated when they come out of hiding.

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## Eurobonds

## U.S. Adherent to 9 Percent Coupon Adds to Debate on Its Durability

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Despite signs of a slowdown in the United States economy and growing uncertainty about the future of the dollar, the record-level 9 percent coupon got another boost in the Eurobond market last week.

Continental Telephone of the United States announced it will issue a 12-year issue at 9 percent, expected to be priced at 100 1/2.

The terms are identical to those of the two other issues of this year, from Canada's Bell Canada and Britain's Cable & Wireless, except that those two have been increased to 10 percent.

Many investors' attention has been focused on the 9 percent coupon, and even so Lehman Brothers, managing the issue, said demand was "enormous" and allocations fractional.

The issue's first two days on the secondary market last week, prices were at 100 1/2 bid.

Some of the disappointed investors are expected to be disappointed by the 10 percent issue and by the end of the week, managers had announced that their amount could also be lifted.

Increasing the size of issues in the day has caused some uneasiness in the market. Some participants feel it is unfair to the members of underwriting syndicates and investors for the allocations of buying interest.

With an increased number of issues on the market, firm placement is sometimes hard to achieve and prices may weaken in the secondary market. Also,

the move can make it more difficult for follow-up issues to find sufficient support at equal terms.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that, with little on the calendar so far, the bonds in size of \$500 million and \$1 billion are unlikely to beget market inattention under current conditions. Also, both firms are considered strong enough credits to carry the medium-sized amounts and some allowance is made for their being the first to come to market after the holiday lull.

As for the durability of the 9 percent coupon, it's still anyone's guess. One market observer said he wouldn't be surprised to see a "tipple" U.S. credit "stealing in at 3 3/4 percent"—but at a discount.

Others note that the usual fresh supply of funds at the beginning of the year has not yet appeared on the secondary market, where yields in some cases are running higher than on new issues. With short-term Eurodollar rates still high and the memory of 1969's bond market losses still fresh, investors are apparently moving cautiously.

The first Japanese flotation of 1970 was announced last week by Omron Telex Electronics, which plans to offer 500,000 bearer depositary receipts, each representing five shares of Omron stock. The stock is quoted at about the equivalent of \$25 per depositary share in Japan, so the amount of the issue will be something around \$10 million.

Omron is a maker of automatic control components, with sales of \$40 million and exports of \$10 million.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 11
Latest Wk.	1969	1969	1969
Commodity Index	114.1	113.2	100.5
Consumer in Circulation	\$33,948,000	\$33,555,000	\$35,022,000
Com. Ind. adv. loans	\$31,540,000	\$31,540,000	\$31,540,000
Steel production (cons.)	2,941,000	2,941,000	2,941,000
Motor vehicle production	158,571	158,571	158,571
Daily oil production (bbls.)	9,528,000	9,528,000	9,528,000
Freight car loadings	435,300	435,300	435,300
Electric power output, kw-hr.	\$9,760,000	\$9,760,000	\$9,760,000
Business failures	172	172	172

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, card catalogs, and all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. \*900 omitted.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 1969	Nov. 1969	Oct. 1969
Employed	78,788,000	78,788,000	78,788,000
Unemployed	2,623,000	2,623,000	2,623,000
Money supply	\$198,000,000	\$198,000,000	\$198,000,000
Industrial production	171.1	171.1	171.1
Personal Income	\$768,900,000	\$768,900,000	\$768,900,000
Consumer Price Index	139.5	139.5	139.5
Manufacture Inventories	\$35,305,000	\$35,305,000	\$35,305,000
Exports	\$2,347,100	\$2,347,100	\$2,347,100
Imports	\$2,212,700	\$2,212,700	\$2,212,700

Statistics are subject to revision. \*900 omitted.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's estimate. Money supply is Federal Reserve Board's estimate. Exports and imports are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits held by banks and reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

## Amex, Over-Counter Issues Suffer Light Losses

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).

Quotations ended mostly lower last week on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market. Trading was moderate.

Losses in both markets averaged about a point with a few issues losing 3 points or more. There were few sharp sell-offs. Brokers predicted that the market would continue to drift pending more bullish economic developments.

The American Stock Exchange's price index finished the week at 336.55, down 42 cents from the final figure a week ago.

Volume on the exchange fell

to 3,134,600 shares, from 21,504,000 the week before. Although the majority of issues traded on the Over-the-Counter market declined, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues ended the week slightly higher. The indicator finished 2.88 points higher at 430.80.

Weaker Issues

Among the weaker counter issues this week, A.A.A. Enterprises and Mogul each fell 3 3/4, National Equities lost 4, Hyatt Corp. and National Student

Marketing each slipped 2 while Dolly Madison eased 1 1/2 points.

The Kellwood Corp. dropped 4 points after reporting sharply lower 1969 profits.

Recognition Equipment ad-

## N.Y. Stocks Continue Slide Amid New Signs Of an Impending U.S. Business Recession

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).

The stock market and the economy were as chilled as the weather in many parts of the United States last week.

Temperatures were lowered by the frigid winds of uncertainty over business conditions, corporate profits, inflation, monetary policy and the government's fiscal plans.

As new data on the state of the economy continued earlier suspicions that the U.S. was slipping into at least a mild recession, the stock market eased for the second week and the bond market cooled with a new upturn in interest rates.

Some of the question marks may be removed in the next few weeks when President Nixon submits the administration's blueprints for creating a more stable economy in the year

State of the Union, budget and economic reports.

Economists hope the administration will sponsor a tightly controlled budget that will enable the Federal Reserve to ease its monetary policy.

There were indications last week that the administration is striving toward that end.

Signs of Recession

The week's crop of economic and business data provided evidence that the U.S. will endure a business recession this year. Most convincing was the Commerce Department's preliminary estimate of the gross national product for last year. It confirmed a 1.5 percent decline in the real growth of the U.S. economy was stopped in the final quarter of 1969, thus realizing the goal of the government's restraint program.

However, it will take at least another three months of zero

growth to make a qualified recession.

The Commerce report showed a rise of only \$10.3 billion in the GNP for the fourth quarter, with all of it accounted for by the 4 percent gain in the price deflator. The GNP for 1969 as a whole was placed at \$393.3 billion, more than \$66 billion above 1968.

The agency said the chief element in the fourth-quarter slowdown was a drop in the rate at which business accumulated inventories grew—at an annual rate of 7.8 billion compared with 10.7 billion in the third quarter.

Other data included the estimate of a fourth-quarter gain of \$9.4 billion in consumer outlays and a decline in the rate of savings to 6.4 percent from 6.7 percent.

Auto Sales Plunge

Detroit indicated last week that the sluggish demand for automobiles has continued in the new year. Sales for the first 10 days of January were 23 percent below a year earlier, but part of the drop was ascribed to bad weather.

As a result of the continuing sales slump, more employee layoffs and plant closings were announced. Ford was the latest company to join in reducing production.

The Federal Reserve reported another downturn in its industrial production index for December, continuing the trend that started last summer. The index slipped three-tenths of 1 percent to 170.9 percent of the 1957-59 base. Housing starts also fell 4 percent from November to an annual rate of 1,254,000 units.

Personal income, meanwhile, continued to show slower growth. The December rise was at an annual rate of \$3.3 billion, or about half the year-earlier gain.

In the bond market last week,

interest rates moved up after a month of a generally declining trend.

Individual investors, unexcited about the outlook for corporate profits during this period of stagnating sales and soaring labor costs, have been switching into bonds and Treasury bills in large numbers this month.

Even that demand, however, showed signs of diminishing late in the week.

Some of the money that individuals have shifted into fixed-income securities has come from savings accounts. One estimate put last month's drain from savings banks alone at a record \$250 million.

The move into higher-yielding securities was most pronounced last Monday when 35 percent of the \$3 billion of the weekly Treasury bill auction was sold at the average price on a noncompetitive basis.

Inasmuch as noncompetitive bids tend to represent almost exclusively small investors, this substantial percentage was taken as proof that individuals are buying these government securities in significantly greater force. Treasury bills yield more than 8 percent—well above the usual 5 percent available on savings deposits.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

• The report that Britain's foreign trade in December was in balance after an export surplus of \$3.6 million the month before.

• The decision of Texas regulatory authorities to let the state's allowable oil production at a record 68 percent in January—for the second successive month.

• The 5.3 percent decline in (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

## Over-Counter Market

## High Low Last Crp

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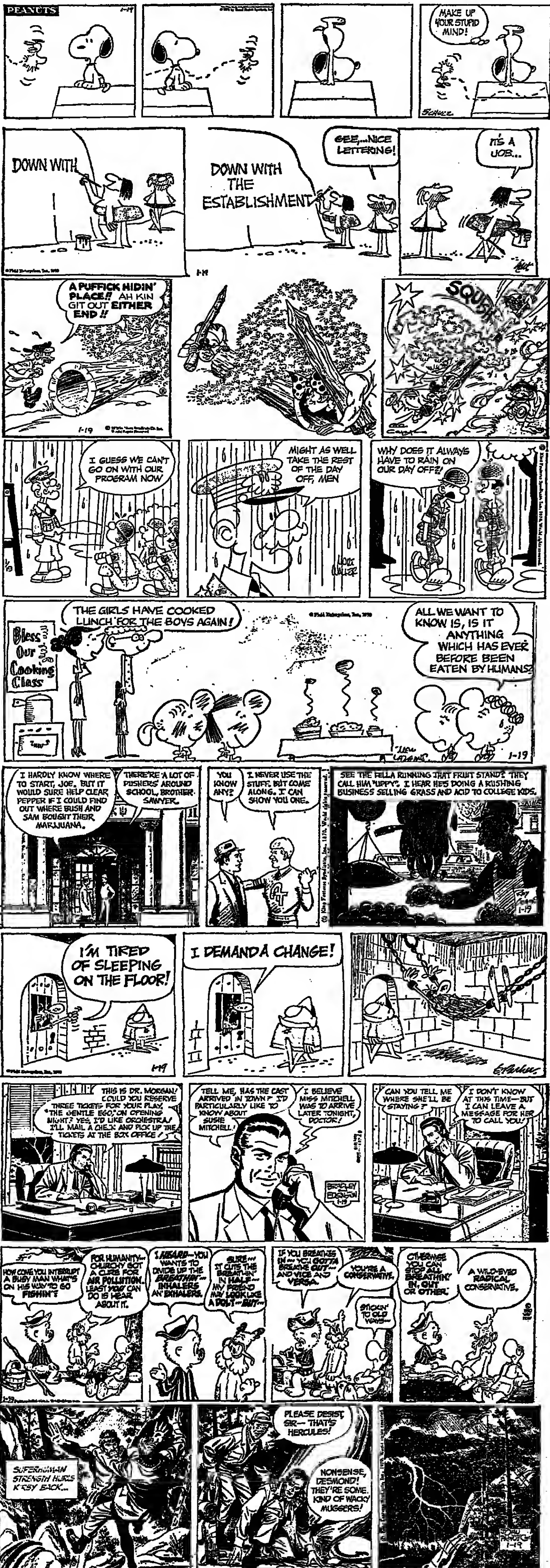








PEANUTS  
B.C.  
MIL ABNER  
BEETLE BAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZ SAWYER  
WIZARD of ID  
REN MORGAN M.D.  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some experts advocate a topsy-turvy method of responding to an artificial strong two-club opening. Instead of playing two diamonds as a negative, this bid is used as a general positive bid and other bids are negative with a variety of meanings, which explains the bidding on the diagramed deal. North made the two-diamond response, indicating positive values. South knew that the partnership was in the slam zone.

discarding clubs from the dummy. When East was unable to ruff, South cashed his club ace and ruffed his second club loser with the spade ten in dummy. He finessed the spade eight, drew East's last trump with the ace, and won the last three tricks in diamonds to make a well-deserved grand slam.

NORTH			
♥ 10962			
♠ A Q J 10 4			
♦ 5			
♣ 1093			
WEST		EAST	
♥ 7		♠ J543	
♥ 98632		♥ K75	
♦ 976		♦ 1082	
♣ K775		♣ 86	
SOUTH (D)			
♥ AKQ8			
♥ —			
♦ AKQJ43			
♣ A42			
South	West	North	East
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6 ♣	Pass
7 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the heart nine.			

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BASE	BLOCKS	PLANE
AMAR	ILIMON	UPPUP
NOTA	INONU	LINE
JUMFING	GOFFPLACE	
UNTY	CEITS	
CEARS	ADDUP	
ABSTHETES	HORNE	
INDU	STYRIA	MADE
MANOF	RAINGINCON	
SHOKE	ENGIN	
HALLP	HASSIE	
BAIRN	MOINDANCING	
ARBA	WRAITH	ALOG
RANC	ANITHE	LIARE
ARSE	STIES	YSIER

DENNIS THE MENACE



THAT WAS MR. WILSON. HE WAS TELLING ME HOW PEOPLE GET LOST IN SNOW STORMS AND NEVER FIND THEIR WAY HOME!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUSIV

NOPUD

DUCADE

HEBLED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE KIND OF CREATURES YOU MIGHT SEE IN LOW-DOWN DIVES

(Answer: HUMOROUS)

Saturday's Jumble: AUGUR CHIDE BUTLER LUNACY  
Answer: This might mean nothing's been taken in—HUNGER

BOOKS

A BEGGAR IN JERUSALEM

By Elie Wiesel. Random House. 324 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Daniel Stern

THAT elliptical and gnomic master Jorge Luis Borges speaks of writing the one page for which he will be forgiven the writing of all the others. One could compress this image, in the Jewish mystical tradition, to the one word that would salvage the sea of words in which we often seem to be drowning.

Or one could expand it to the one book that has that forgiving quality—call it the quality of grace—that justifies a whole literature.

Such a work is a cultural culmination: by summing up entire traditions it offers not only grace but the possibility of renewal.

Elie Wiesel's books have been successive chapters in the spiritual journey of a surviving hero who is so extreme in suffering that he becomes the prototypical modern man; so deeply Jewish that he cuts across all separations.

With "A Beggar in Jerusalem," his tenth book, which won the Prix Medicis in France last year, he has written one of the rare works: a spiritual adventure so profound that it demands to be judged in terms of major world literature.

For this is perhaps the first major modern novel to bring to bear on the subject of the destiny of the Jew all the resources of the modern European literary experience—combined with the storytelling techniques of the Haggadic masters.

An ad hominem note is pertinent here. Wiesel lives in New York most of the year and the rest in Paris. He writes in French, having abjured his native language. Hungarian, forever after being taken to Auschwitz and Buchenwald as a boy. There that boy, who had been trained in the Jewish lore of Eastern Europe, who had fasted and prayed to hasten the Messiah's coming, lost his belief in God. In the course of fighting his way back from despair (a progress painfully traced in his first books) Wiesel has gained a following all over Europe, South America, Japan, as well as America.

Wiesel's struggle with hopelessness, which takes the form of a protracted dialogue with God, is a kind of equivalent of Borges's dealing with his blindness. We attend both with the sense of observing and participating in a sacred battle; an ethical struggle, yet fought entirely on the aesthetic plane. It is as if all these eyes are eagerly watching him in the process of re-inventing God through a complex process of accusation and forgiveness.

In "A Beggar in Jerusalem" that process takes place in the guise of a tale—or series of tales—unfolding at the Walling Wall in Jerusalem. The story element is simplicity itself: A "beggar" named David lingers and waits, in the aftermath of the Six-Day War, in the company of the stranger crew of "beggars" since the days of François Villon. He is waiting—or passively searching—for his friend Katriel, who has died in the fighting, and for

Katriel's widow, Malka. At the same time the "beggar" is a fairly no beggar; his name may not be David (it may be, I suspect, be Katriel). The war is not only the Six-Day War—it is every war in which the Jews have been threatened with destruction. And Katriel may not be dead at all.

In the indeterminate, in physical and poetically and in the handling of David's quest we experience a novel that at the heart of the modern experiments in consciousness and symbolism. To this is joined the Haggadic (and older) tradition of the Haggadah—spinning of tales and legends as an accompaniment to the Passover Seder.

The action proceeds on levels: at the Wall and David's mind. On the Wall level we discover that he is a survivor who has everyone in the Holocaust has come to Israel just before the six-day war to die as his people. He prevails on friend Gad to allow him to go into action with the troops—sans gun, sans anything except his driving to be there. There he counters Katriel: without a school teacher, a school teacher married to Malka (too shy to tell her he loves her), a child has died, tragically.

Katriel does not want to fight, for any reason; but father, a patriarch in grand style, convinces him must. The fact that he is in the ensuing action drives him insane. And fact that his people—and himself—have survived, all, almost drives David to despair. He has lost his family—whole people—in Europe, responsibilities of being a survivor are terrifying to him.

The scenes of the six war are at the same time a journalistic sharp observation and a hallucination in their vision. The Wall itself is a wild, a hallucination—Wiesel finds inextricably connected with loss of David's family, a loss of six million people.

Thus, Wiesel places events of a few years ago in the context of history. We leave David in a haunted square, uncertain whether he is David or Katriel—or a temporary splitting both. For the issue is, how can the surviving Jew with the cost of survival? Elie Wiesel has taken Jew as his metaphor—and reality—in order to unite moral and aesthetic vision, terms of all men. In the name of what do we kill? In name of what are we killed? And, most serious of all: in name of what value do we survive?

Wiesel's treatment of questions is a measure of literary stature. It is of the highest.

Daniel Stern was recently Visiting Fellow at the Center for the Humanities, Wesleyan University. This review is written for Book World, a supplementary of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will V.

ACROSS

1 Excites

6 Still

10 Immense

14 Circa

18 Water: Sp.

21 Hindu god

17 South American plain

18 French bench

19 Groovy

20 Scott novel

22 2.54 centimeters

23 Cereal grass

24 Kind of pipe

25 Jester

30 Pester

32 Pluto's realm

33 Screwball

37 Barking heaves

38 Baseball plays

39 Polo

40 Mona Lisa et al.

42 Rabbittlike mammals

43 Distorts

44 Salad plant

45 Beach sight

46 Nonsense!

49 Bradley

50 Dickens novel

57 Like a spring day

58 Flop on Broadway

59 Sinned

60 Tau cross

61 Chinese river

62 Stormed

63 Indifferent

64 Bed part

65 Twisting

DOWN

1 Pedestrian signal

2 — seaman

3 Bookbinding leather

4 Famed actor

5 Slender plant

6 Discoverer of American mainland

7 Culture medium

8 Actor Alfred

9 Contrivances

10 Thackeray novel

11 — rocket

12 Cheese and crackers, for one

13 Share for the church

21 Common verb

25 Scandinavian

26 Wave motion

27 French comp.

28 Norseman

29 Kingsley novel

30 Name and place

31 Snares

32 Witty remark

34 Actress Chasen

35 Antlered animal

36 Biblical criminal

41 Flowed

42 Upstairs

44 U.S. editor: 1863-1890

45 Torques

46 Thwarts

47 Moroccan city

51 Lounge

52 Austin novel

53 Allied landing area in 1942

54 Early name for Ulan Bator

55 Ask for

56 Name in Christian Science

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